The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.773 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1886.

LIBRARY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	Tuesday. 1886.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st Aug.
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	21th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th „
M BENGAL	45.0	8.0	W. B. Andrews	15th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th „
CATHA	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
ROHIL	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th „
HYDA S.	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th „

Retu tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 20, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Han s of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	16th Sept.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	25th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th „
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	1st Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 25th August 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay, GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS,

with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE GREAT EASTERN OIL AND FLOUR MILL COMPANY, Ld.

TENDERS are invited for CORN MILLING PLANT as follows :—

Roller plant to produce 2,500 lbs. of fine flour per hour.

One pair of French burr stone Mill, 3½ feet diameter, with all preparing, spouting, shafting, gearing, and all accessories complete in every particular.

One Compound Condensing Engine, 50 N. H. P., automatic high pressure valves, rope driving (any type.)

Two Lancashire Boilers, 25' + 6' steel, 110 lbs. working pressure.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Messrs. T. DREWET & Co.,
Agents and Secretary.,
Great Eastern Oil and Flour Mill Company, Ld.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory, the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 30th August (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMOLLIENT

LEATHER PRESERVER

IS the best application for leather, renders it Waterproof and pliable. An invaluable application for Boots of all kinds, Harness and every species of Leather.

A most useful article in hot climates.
Price per bottle, Black or Brown, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates ; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

London :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
Bombay : THACKER & CO., Limited, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

BURGUNDIES.

THESE Wines are thoroughly pure, fuller bodied than Claret, and drink softer ; our present stock is of excellent quality and deserves special attention.

		CASH PER DOZ. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CHABLIS	A favourite white dinner wine	19	0	10	8
BEAUNE	A fine red full-bodied wine	20	0	11	0
MACON	Distinguished for flavour and aroma	24	0	13	0
POMMARD	This wine is of fine character and in excellent condition	22	0	12	0
CHAMBERTIN	This is an exquisite wine, possessed of every charm for which the first Burgundies are famous	32	0	17	8
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY	Of the very finest character, excellent flavour and aroma	40	0	22	0

SAUTERNES.

THESE Wines are from the district of Bordeaux, and are highly appreciated. They are very agreeable dinner wines, soft, delicate, and refreshing.

		Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
BARSAC	A good, light, refreshing wine	20	0	11	0
SAUTERNE, SUPERIOR	Fine mellow flavour, with good aroma	24	0	13	8
SAUTERNE, HAUT	Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	33	0	17	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS ——— POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA
CAN PROCURE
EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUISITE.
THE
CHOICEST WINES, PROVISIONS AND STORES
AND ALSO EVERY MEDICAL REQUIREMENT
AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S,
POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

POONA ——— PHILLIPS.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post,

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY ; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.
PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30, Silver 20, Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	„ 36 „ 25 „	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	„ 40 „ 25 „	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	„ 25 Tortoiseshell	16-0
Do. do.	Gilt 6 Steel	6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars		5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors		8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors		8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT :
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

Agents in Bombay :—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT :	SUB-AGENT :
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,	JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
No 5, PATELL STREET	PHAIDOWNEE.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld. BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS !

FOR HIRE
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35
PER MONTH.
ON SALE
FOR CASH
OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
PIANOFORTES
BY
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.
LIPP & SOHN
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.
Price List post free.

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS ! PIANOS !

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE GREAT EVENT!
RETURN TO INDIA BY THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE POPULAR BOMBAY FAVORITES.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, 26TH AUGUST,
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE
PARTY.
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
Smiling begins at 9, when the acknowledged Vocalists, Comedians, Instrumentalists, and Dancers will appear in the following Monster Programme :—

PART I.
"OUR SOCIAL GATHERING !"
MDLLE. MAY HABGOOD will preside at the Pianoforte.
Bones, Interlocutrix, Tambo,
Mr. T. HUDSON. Miss A. MAVEN. Mr. S. COLVILLE.
Overture......"Happy to Meet"........Company.
Song, Comic...."Tottie Flossie Green"..Mr. S. Colville.
Ballad..........."The Maid of the Mill" Miss L. Blondeck
Song, Comic.."The Colleen Dhu" ...Mr. T. Hudson.
Ballad.........."When the Ship comes Home again" ....Miss. A. Maven.
To conclude with
ROUND THE WORLD IN TWENTY MINUTES!
Introducing the National Airs of England, France, Germany, &c.
INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES ONLY.

PART II.
Pianoforte Selections." Les Huguenots"...Mdlle. May Habgood.
HUDSON'S SONG AND DANCE SPECIALITIES.
MISSES BLONDECK & REEVES
In their Tyrolean Duets, with Mandoline and Guitar Accompaniments.
MR. SIDNEY COLVILLE,
THE GREAT COLONIAL HUMOURIST,
In Sketches from his Album of Oddities.
MISS ADA MAVEN,
In her Serio-Comic Pleasantries.
MDLLE. M. LAADE
Will sing one of her pleasing Ballads.
The Champion Lightning Cartoonist of the World,
MONS. FLEURY,
In his wonderful Drawings, Sketches, and Caricatures.
The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Screaming Sketch,
"THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN."
CHARACTERS BY
Misses A. Maven, M. Reeves, Mr. S. Colville, and Mr. T. Hudson.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold four......Rs.	12	Pit Stalls ....Rs.	2
Orchestra Stalls ....,	3	Pit.........................„	1
Back Seats ....Annas 8.			

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9 p.m.
T. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, on account of the GANESH CHUTURTHI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th August, 1886.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 370 OF 1870.
KARMALI RAHIMBHOY and others.........Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAHIMBHOY HUBIBHOY and another...... Defendants

THE SALE of PROPERTIES in the above suit that began YESTERDAY will be continued TO-DAY, at 2 p.m.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1886.

JANARDHUN GOPAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

VALUABLE PRESENTATION
GOLD WATCH AND GOLD ALBERT CHAIN.

PRICE RUPEES 600.

LADY'S GOLD OPEN CASE, ¾ plate, with spring cup, WATCH by JAS. McCABE'S, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, with 18ct. gold albert chain of most beautiful pattern of full size, and in weight 7½ tolas.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

FOR SALE
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & CO.
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share, will be paid to the shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 16th inst., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummun Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 26th inst., between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p.m., on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
ઠાકરસી મુળજીની કું॰
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th August, 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.
And
In the matter of COLLETT and COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Honourable Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT has, by an order dated the sixteenth day of August 1886, appointed Frederick Hannibal de Britto, of Bombay, to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 24th day of August 1886.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The seal of the High Court of Bombay
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 24th day of August 1886.
Mr. MULJEE BHAWANIDAS BARBHOYA.
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

SELTZOGENES

OF improved construction, protected by tinned wire for the production of Aërated Waters.

Three pint capacity Rs. 12.	Five pint capacity Rs. 16-8.

PACKETS CONTAINING ONE DOZEN
Charges for the above.

Three pint Rs. 2-12 per pkt.	Five pint Rs. 3-8 per pkt.

		Rs. a.
Pure Tartaric Acid in Crystals...Per lb. bottle		2 4
Pure Bicarbonate of Soda .... „ 1½ lb. „		1 4
Boxwood Measures, to accurately measure Acid and Soda Powders.	1 0 and	1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS

Having the full flavour of the fresh fruit, and when mixed with aërated water made by the above machine, form delicious beverages for the Hot Season.

Raspberry syrup	Lemon syrup
Strawberry „	Pineapple „
Ginger „	Nectar „
Vanilla „	Tonic „

Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1-8.
Roses Lime Juice Cordial, per bot. Re. 1.
Monserrat Lime Juice, per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

INFANTRY Chestnut CHARGER FOR SALE. Believed sound; the property of an officer in Burmah. Apply to Lieut. Montgomery, Marine Lines.

BEFORE BUYING your useful and fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Camballa Hill, to BE LET, from first week in September to end of October. Apply to "M." care of this paper.

TO LET, from 1st September, on Foras Road, a large upper-storeyed house with out-houses and large compound. Apply to F. ROWLAND, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

AIRY ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board, required by two Bachelors, Fort or vicinity preferred. "B. B.," this office.

WANTED for 2 months, by a gentleman, comfortable furnished quarters in a good situation near the public offices. Apply by letter to "W." Accountant General's Office.

SETS of WATCHMAKING TOOLS, complete in cases, each at Rs. 65, Rs. 75, Rs. 90, and Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co. Limited, Watch Manufacturers, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

A GRAND PADDOCK BRED, unbranded, weight carrying Bay Australian Gelding, imported by P. & O., 16-1½ high, a broken cavalry charger, quiet to ride or drive in single or double harness.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A NEW NOVELTY.—Scent Spraying Walking Sticks. Jewellery of all descriptions, &c., at STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately, priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOOSE SEEDS, Garden Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Garden Tools, of superior manufacture. Illustrated price lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEEKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 50, and metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

SEWING MACHINES—An immense stock of every description, and for all purposes from the best makers, with all the latest improvement and attachments.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDAR SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LAUKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

"TERAI HATS."—For Ladies, Gent's, and Children, Soft French Felt, Sun and Rain Proof, Navy Blue, Slate and Brown, Rs. 8 each. Best value ever offered. See that each is stamped in gold.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phospher, Bronze, &c. Railings, wood and tin works, also other works executed. Orders registered—M. M. MODY, & Co., Ld., Apollo Street or Parell Works.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

PROSPECTUS OF RAJPUTANA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES IS NOW OUT.

COPIES can be had on application to HONORARY SECRETARY,
Rajputana Races Nusserabad.
HARDINGE C. HOGG, Captain,
Hon. Sec., Rajputana Races.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.
Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of English single and double HARNESSES.
Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.
Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.
Gram and grass MACHINES.
A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.
A Canoe shaped LANDAU, with patent self acting hood; for one or pair of horses, both by Lewis of Salisbury.
A pair of fast trotting well-matched CHESNUT ARABS, height 14-2, age 5 years.
A pair of BAY ARABS, 14-3, age 5 years thoroughly broken to single and double harness.
For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	...
Courvoisier's	24 0	...

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 50 0	„ 53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 56 0	„ 59 0
Dry EliteChoix Champagne	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	„ 44 0	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	„ ...	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ ...
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „ „	„ 27 0	—
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	—
CLARETS. From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	„ 10 8	..
Chateau de Frands	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...
From Munzer & Spann.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlovitz	„ 12 0	„
BRANDY.	Per 1 doz.	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Span } Red Bars	„ 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
„ *	„ 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	„ 20 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	„ 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	....
Pilsener Beer	„ 6 8	„ 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	„ ...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	„ 19 0	..
Finest do	„ 20 0	..

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29, Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. .... „ 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	¼ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	½ do.	1 0
	1 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup	„ ...	„ 0 12

FROM FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	„ 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	„ ½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORADYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medicae Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

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Special arrangements for long periods.
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INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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„ 1885	£988,156

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ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4 049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
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PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

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2,047 PROPOSALS for.......................Rs. 59,15,600.

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Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

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12. The Most Economical Management.
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15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
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17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
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20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
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INCLUDING
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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dex.

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BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Vorwaerts (s), from Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Mackay (s), for Dunkirk; Pharo (s), Liverpool; and Khiva (s), China, &c.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.—These sports are postponed until Thursday, 2nd September.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 21st inst. shows an increase of Rs. 51,843 in receipts.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—The next sitting of the Court will be on Thursday, the 2nd proximo, Wednesday being a native holiday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan Mackay left the dock on Tuesday, and the s.s. Celerity entered and the s. s. Merton Hall left yesterday.

FALL OF A WALL.—The lower wall of the ground floor of a three-storied house, situated in 1st Marine Lane, belonging to a Parsee woman named Pherozebai, fell in on Tuesday. No persons were injured.

THEFT.—Fajoodeen Nizamoodeen, a Mahomedan vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two *dhoturs*, valued Rs. 2, the property of Cashinath Ragoobah, from his house at Kandawady, on Tuesday evening. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the above Society during the week ending the 21st inst. were:—Horses: Lame, 2; sores on body, 8; broken knees, 2. Bullocks: Lame, 21; sore necks, 19; tumours on neck, 11; emaciated, 4; overloaded, 3; goading, 7; sent to Pinjrapole—2; total number of cases, 79.

A PICK-POCKET.—Koosha Mahadeo, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions of theft, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse, containing a penknife and 4 annas in cash, from the pocket of Doming Francis, on Tuesday afternoon, while standing in a crowd at the Victoria Gardens. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Atta Mahomed Abdool Raymon *alias* Singuldeeh Patan and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Hack, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Parel Road, Byculla, with cards, dice and money. They were all convicted. Accused No. 1 was fined Rs. 15, three others were fined Rs. 10 each, three more Rs. 5 each, and the remaining one Rs. 2.

GOADING NOT TORTURE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, an inspector of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals charged Taja Noora, a *reckla* driver, with having cruelly tortured his bullock with a goad on the 25th inst.

The accused admitted having used the goad.

His Worship remarked that he could not convict the accused of torture for using the goad.

The inspector explained that the goad was about an inch in length, and the cart-drivers poked their animals so hard as sometimes to draw about a pound of blood from their buttocks.

His Worship: It does not amount to torture. Refer to any dictionary.

The inspector again referred to the fact that the drivers used their goads so as to draw blood.

His Worship: But you did not show me any blood. I only saw the minutest prick. I cannot convict the accused of torture, and discharge him.

Mr. Hamilton recorded the following finding:—There is not the slightest mark on the animal except a mere pin's prick, which it would be absurd to consider as torture. Accused is discharged.

DEFAMING A SUB-EDITOR.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Mr. Setna, barrister-at-law, filed an information on behalf of Meherjibhoy Pallonji Madon, a reporter by profession, charging Muncherjee Kavasjee Shapurjee, the editor, and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, printer, of the Gujerati newspaper *Satya Mitra* with defamation.

From the information it appeared that the complainant had been on the staff of the Gujerati daily, the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, and for a time acted as its sub-editor. While its sub-editor he joined in a controversy regarding the number of fire temples Parsees should have in a certain town. Being a member of the Societé Asiatique of Paris, and also of the Societé Orientale of Brussels, he referred the matter to some *savants* in Europe, and published their opinions in a letter in the *Bombay Gazette*. The editor of the *Satya Mitra*, in an article in his paper, questioned the truth of the letter, and characterized the enquiry informant had instituted as foolish, and represented him to be an ignoramus, a booby, and the son of a menial servant of a dustoor. In another article the editor informed his readers that informant had been dismissed from the *Jam-e-Jamshed*. Informant denied he had been dismissed, and that he was an ignorams and a booby. He maintained he was a scholar of the Zend, and well read in matters of his religion. Informant's father was not a menial, but a high officiating priest in a fire-temple in Bombay. The imputations made had lowered informant in the eyes of his friends, had injured his prospects in his profession, and had exposed him to the ridicule and contempt of his co-religionists. He therefore charged the editor and printer of the *Satya Mitra* with defaming his character. Mr. Webb granted a summons returnable in the usual time.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

THE thirteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Damodhur Thackordas Mooljee in the chair. The following report was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors have much pleasure in laying before you their thirteenth annual report of the working of your mill for the year ending 30th June, 1886. The steady and continued rise in cotton which agitated the mill industry for more than the first six months of the year under review did not allow your mill to make a profit of more than Rs. 27,431-1-0. A portion of the second half-year, however, showed some animation in the yarn market by a material fall in the price of cotton, and a rapid sale of your mill's production, both of yarn and cloth, enabled your company to make a handsome profit of Rs. 86,988-10-9, which, with the aforesaid amount of Rs. 27,431-1-0, makes for the year Rs. 1,14,419-11-9 as net earnings of the mill. Your directors need not re-iterate here, that this happy result has been brought about by the introduction of new and improved machinery, which has been added, at a great cost, to the existing machinery, and to which reference has been made by the directors in their previous reports for the years 1884 and 1885. Your directors purpose to pay a dividend, for the year, of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share, which will absorb Rs. 60,000, and they consider it advisible to carry the sum of Rs. 54,000 to the credit of "Additions and Improvements to the S. and W. Machinery" account in reduction of cost. This account, which now stands in the books of the company at Rs. 1,16,726-6-7, will be reduced to Rs. 62,726-6-7. The balance of Rs. 419-11-9 will be carried to next year's account. Your directors have also maturely considered and have come to the conclusion that it is better to write off the amount of Rs. 1,85,000 standing at the credit of "Reserve Fund" account and Rs. 15,000 to the credit of "Wear and tear" account, to the depreciation of the machinery and building account in reduction of cost. From the annexed balance-sheet, you will observe that with the exception of "additions and improvements" account alluded to above, the property of your mill stands at Rs. 16,54,494-6-3. This will now stand, after deducting the aforesaid two items, at Rs. 1,54,494-6-3. It is gratifying for your directors to report that the mill is now working satisfactorily, the old machinery has been so thoroughly altered and replaced that it turns out yarn and cloth in a very desirable condition as far as both quality and quantity are concerned, and your mill has now the advantage to come to the front in competition with other recent mills with their latest improved machinery. Your mill now works at the same rate of profit as the last six months. Your company's yarn, the directors beg to intimate, is also well liked in the China market, where it finds a ready sale with remunerative prices. Your company's property is covered by insurance for the sum of Rs. 9,23,000; and cotton, yarn, and cloth by Rs. 2,70,000, aggregating Rs. 11,93,000. Lastly, it is the pleasant duty of your directors to embrace this opportunity of recording here their high sense of the indefatigable zeal and activity of your secretaries and treasurers, who were very unremitting in their efforts to bring the mill to the state which it now enjoys, assisted by a very diligent and attentive staff of spinning and weaving masters, engineer and their subordinates, who have worked steadily and well, and who deserve your thanks for this. Mr. Morarjee Ruttonsey, one of the directors of your company, by his long absence from the board, having disqualified himself in terms of clause 95 of the articles of association, your directors have appointed in his place Mr. Ramjee Lukhmidas, whose nomination requires confirmation by you.

The report was adopted and resolutions, declaring a dividend of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share, and appointing the office bearers of the company were passed. The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual meeting of the above institute was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. W. Forde, the president, being in the chair.

The report for the year 1885-86, which was submitted to the meeting stated that gauged by the increase in the number of members, by the use made of the library, by the crowded attendance at the lectures, and by the popularity of the entertainments held within the buildings, the committee were convinced that at no period of its history had the institute been in a more satisfactory condition. Mr. T. Bashford, on leaving Bombay, was compelled to resign the honorary secretaryship at the end of March 1886. When Mr. Bashford took over office in August 1884, the institute, through a combination of unfortunate circumstances was in a critical condition. It was nearly depleted of members, it was in serious financial difficulties, and its popularity appeared on the wane. By his energy tact and adminstrative ability, Mr. Bashford in a short time made a complete change, and the committee were of opinion that the present success of the institute was due in a very great measure to Mr. Bashford. On his resignation the committee passed the following resolution;—"Resolved unanimously that Mr. Bashford be thanked for his services in improving so materially the position of the institute during his tenure of office, and that he be asked to accept a life membership as an acknowledgement of the committee's appreciation of his services to the institute." There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of members during the year under review. The number of ordinary members on the 31st March last year was 420; on the 31st March, this year, 433. In addition to the quarterly members, there were 121 life members, and 6 honorary life members, being an increase of 13 over the figures of the previous year. With the increase of members there has been, of course, an increase in the amount of subscriptions, the total increase over last year being Rs. 3,732. The committee regretted to record the deaths of several old members, which had occurred during the past year, among whom was Mr. G. L. Trevor, who was a steady supporter of the institute. Two hundred and eleven visitors made use of the institute during the twelve months under review, for periods varying from a week to two months. As regards the library no pains had been spared to give satisfaction to members; and their appreciation may be inferred from the number of books in circulation, and from the absence of complaints. A supply of the latest publications was received every mail from Messrs. Thacker and Company. Along with this a gradual filling up of gaps in works of standard authors was made very week, already complete editions of the works of several authors being in the library. The number of works thus obtained during the year was 605, comprising 799 volumes, at a cost of Rs. 1,829-8. The total increase over last year was Rs. 1,612. The number of volumes in the library at the stock-taking for the past year was 9,334 not including the specification patents. The number of applicants for new books was very large, and the librarian had the utmost difficulty in preventing the circulation of a new work from stagnating. The new catalogues had been issued and had proved of invaluable service. The committee gratefully acknowledged the liberality of Government, public societies and individuals, among whom they recorded Mr. R. Julian and other members, in presenting valuable books to the institute. The secretaries of several public societies (especially of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers) had been very kind in making up deficiencies of works connected with their societies. The secretary of the *Melbourne Athenæum* had been kind enough to promise to receive as visitors any of the members of this institute, who may be staying at Melbourne for a short while. The thanks of the committee were due to the Governments of the North-West Provinces, Madras and Calcutta for kindly filling up the deficiencies in their Law Report series; and especially to the Government of India for completing the institute's series of the Palæontology of India up to date. The committee regretted that the Bombay Law Report series was not yet completed. Messrs. King and Company had continued to supply the institute with papers and magazines. Through a variety of causes, no lectures were given during this year. Arrangements, however, had been made, the Government grant for 1885-86 had been received since the close of the financial year, and the following lectures had been given. "Burma" by Mr. Justice Jardine, on the 13th May 1886; "The Larger Carnivora," by Mr. R. A. Sterndale on the 21st July, 1886, Mr. Wallace will lecture on "Petroleum," and the series for 1885-86 will be then completed. The course for 1886-87 will probably commence with a lecture by Dr. Weir on "Afghanistan." The dramatic and musical entertainments had been continued with great success and with considerable benefit to the institute. The last entertainment was so well attended, that it was determined, in consequence of the crowding, and to obviate the very great inconvenience to members by the upper hall being taken up for the performance, to hold these entertainments for the future in the Gaiety Theatre. The committee noticed the very marked improvement in the manner in which the wants of the members had been attended to by the paid staff. This, they considered, was mainly due to the chief librarian, Mr. Atkinson, who had been most assiduous in his duties, and had organised matters in a way that was highly satisfactory, and reflected great credit upon him. It had not been possible to make much progress with the scheme for the lecture hall, and little could be added to last year's report. A sum of Rs. 2,500 had been collected, and placed in deposit at 4 per cent. in the Bank of Bombay. The raffle of Mr. Van Ruith's picture had been filled up to Rs. 500, some forty tickets being taken by the institute. The moiety of life members' subscriptions had also increased the general fund by about Rs. 300. In consequence of the economy which financial pressure had compelled Government to practise, no application for a grant could have been made with any hope of success, and without Government aid the necessary funds could not be raised. The committee, however, would not lose sight of this matter; but would represent the claims of the institute to the unexpended balance of the former grant and to a further contribution, on the same grounds and the terms as the former one. The receipts of the year under review showed an increase of Rs. 3,943-9-1 over those of the previous year. There had been, however, an increase in the disbursements to the extent of Rs. 4,338-5-11. This increase was mainly due to the purchase of books, subscriptions, newspapers and periodicals, and to the repairs to the building. As mentioned in the last report, Rs. 4,500 had been invested in Government paper. A further sum of Rs. 953-13-9 was in deposit with the new Oriental Bank for five years at 3 per cent. A balance of Rs. 734-13-11 had still to be funded, making a total of Rs. 6,188-11-8 with regard to the Berkely Memorial Fund interest account, at the end of the financial year there was a balance of Rs. 821-12-11 available; but a large order, amounting to between seven and eight hundred rupees, was sent home some months ago for a supply of books suited to bear the name of the memorial. The committee thanked Messrs. Sandell and H. Solomon for their kindness in auditing the accounts.

The chairman observed that it was not necessary for him to refer to the matters dealt with in the report. While regretting the loss they had sustained by the resignation of Mr. Bashford, who had contributed so much towards the improvement of the institute, he congratulated them in having secured the services of Mr. Savage. As regards the lecture hall, only some Rs. 8,000 were now required to make up the Rs. 30,000. A photographic society had recently been started in connection with the institute, and the chairman hoped that it would grow and flourish.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. P. Cornforth, the report of the committee was carried unanimously.

Certain other resolutions of a formal character, and thanking those who had rendered honorary services to the institute, were also carried.

The lottery in connection with Mr. Van Ruith's picture in Bombay, which represents a street scene, was then drawn, and proved Mr. J. M. Houliston to be the winner.

This terminated the business.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Scott:—

RE JALLA VIJANAND.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. The Hon. Mr. Budroodin opposed the application on the grounds that insolvent had not deposited his books with the Official Assignee, had concealed the debts due to him as well as property, both moveable and immoveable, and had made a vexatious defence to a suit brought by the opposing creditor before Mr. Justice Jardine, who held that insolvent had committed criminal breach of trust in respect of 102 tolas of gold, valued at Rs. 2,139, which had been entrusted to him for the purpose of being converted into gold. Mr. Manker said his client had not had time to answer the allegations made against him, because the affidavit of the opposing creditor was filed very late. The matter was postponed for a week.

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.—Mr. Macpherson moved absolute the rule *nisi* granted a fortnight ago, requiring Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy to show-cause why the rule for the examination of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Lalbai, the son and daughter respectively of the insolvent, should not be set aside. The Hon. Mr. Latham, who appeared in support of the rule on behalf of Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, applied for a week's postponement on the ground that some affidavits had been filed late. Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, supported the application for a postponement. Mr. Lang, for Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, supported Mr. Macpherson. After some further discussion, the matter was postponed.

RE BAPUJEE HURRIBA.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of some creditors, asked that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. The insolvent was called, but did not answer; and his petition was dismissed.

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THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AT POONA.

THE annual levee of His Excellency the Governor took place in the Council Hall, Poona, on Tuesday, being attended by a large number of gentlemen. For an hour and more before the time appointed, the Private and Public Entree ante-chambers began to fill rapidly, and, at five o'clock, His Excellency and suite drove up under the porch of the Council Hall, opposite which a guard of honour of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, with band and colours, under the command of a European officer, was drawn up to receive their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief with the customary military and musical honours. The series of presentations was then entered upon, and lasted for more than an hour.

The following is a list of presentations:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Adam, Lieutenant-Colonel, Officiating Quarter-Master.
Anderson, J., Mr.
Bulkley, A. S. Mr., Acting Survey Commissioner.
Candy, E. T., Mr.
Canto, M. De, Consul for Portugal.
Carruthers, Major.
Chatfield, K. M., Mr.
Crowe, W. H., Mr.
Cruickshank, Doctor.
Consul, G. of Persia.
East, W. A., Mr.
Fanshawe, A. U., Mr.
Farnham, B. F., Mr.
Fletcher, A. F., Major, Royal Artillery.
Follet, Henry, Consul de France.
Goodfellow, Major-General, Royal Engineers.
Hancock, Major-General, Royal Engineers.
Hart, John H. E., Mr., Chief Engineer for Irrigation
Hewlett, Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.
Hemming, Major, Military Secretary.
Polberton, Colonel, Royal Artillery.
Jopp, J., Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th Native Infantry.
Knowles, Brigadier-General, Adjutant-General.
Lowndes, H., Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp.
Luckhardt, W., Colonel, Staff Corps.
Mackenzie, T. D. Mr., Bengal Civil Service.
Macpherson, C. G. W., Mr.
Moore, Surgeon-General.
Moore, J. G., Mr., Civil Service.
Naylor, J. R., Mr., Civil Service.
North, Colonel.
Ozanne, E. C., Mr.
Russell, A. Ernest, Captain, Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief.
Shuttleworth, A. T., Conservator of Forests.
Solly-Flood, F., Major-General.
Stewart, Theodore H., Mr., Civil Service.
Strutt, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.
Thomson, W. A., Surgeon-General, Medical Service.
Thozee, Petyde, Consul-General de Belgique dans l'Inde Britannique.
Wardrop, Colonel.
Wartef, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery.
Wedderburn, W., Sir.
Willoughby, Brigadier-General.
Wise, F., Lieutenant-Colonel.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Aga Jungee Shah, Mr.
Balwantrao Venaik, Shastri, Mr.
Cassim Skh M., Mr., Honorary, Aide-de-Camp,
Dayaram Jethmull, Mr.
Dhowkulsingh Bahahur, Mr., Aide-de-Camp.
Kazi Shahabudin, K.B., C.I.E.
Khunderao Wiswanath Raste, Mr.
Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandallawalla, Acting Oriental Translator.
Narasingarao Krishna Vinchoorkur, Mr.
Pudumjee Pestonjee, K. B., Mr.
Sassoon, S. D., Mr.
Shunker Rao Pandit, Mr.
H. H. Pant Sachev of Bhor.
Shastri, B. V., Mr.
Sadashivrao Madhao Purandharey, Mr.
Viziarungum Moodliar, R.B.

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Andrade, A. P., Mr., G.G.M.C.
Atkinson, G. D., Mr., 1st Bombay Lancers.
Babington, S., Major, Bengal Staff Corps.
Baggalay, H. C., Mr.
Barnett, G. A., Mr.
Barrett, Arthur, Mr.
Beaumont, Revd, Mr. J. S.
Becher, E. F., Captain, Royal Artillery.
Beckham, Captain, Brigade-Major, P. D. A.
Bedford, J. H., Colonel, Royal Engineers.
Bell, Major, A. P. D.
Bell, Captain, 16th Bombay Infanty.
Bethell, Henry Arthur, Royal Artillery.
Biddle, J. B. W., Mr.
Birdwood, G. C., Mr., 1st Bombay Lancers.
Bishop of Bombay.
Blanshard, F. H., Major, 12th Bombay Infantry.
Blunt, J. Henry Reverend, Mr.
Borradaile, G. W., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Bowen, Reverend.
Briggs, H. B., Surgeon, 12th Bombay Infantry.
Bull, G. H., Dr., 1st Bombay Lancers.
Bullen, E. D., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.
Burke, C. T., Mr.
Burridge, F, Major, Royal Artillery.
Butler, Captain, 3rd Queen's Own Light Infanty.
Cane, A. G., Reverend.
Cameron, J. Captain, Royal Engineers.
Cardew, H., Mr., 43rd Light Infanty.
Carthew-Yorston, M. E., Mr., Poona Horse.
Carter, E. M., 14th Native Infantry.
Cates, Brigade-Surgeon.
Channer, A. Lieutenant, Royal Navy.
Clark, Major, 43rd Light Infantry.
Clark, William, Reverend.
Close, Surgeon-Major, Medical Service.
Collings, Cecil B., Mr., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Cooke, Charles, Reverend, S. J.
Cooke, S. Mr., Professor.
Cooke, Theodore, Dr.
Cook, Surgeon-Major.
Corballis, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Cowper, Herbert, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Cavalry.
Cox, F. W. H., Mr., 43rd Light Infantry.
Craig, R. M., Surgeon-Major, Medical Service.
Carvelho, H. F., Mr.
Daniel, Lieutenant, Native Light Regiment.
Davidson, H. C., Mr.
Davies, J. Mr., 2nd Bombay Lancers.
De Lisle, G. Mr., 3rd Native Light Infantry.
De Berry, G. J. L. Mr., Royal Artillery.
Dickinson, A., Earnest Mr., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Disney, H. K., Mr.
Dobbs, G. C., Captain, Staff Corps.
Downing, G. Mr., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Dundas, Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Dunsterville, Mr.
Erskine, C. F., Mr., R. S.
Falkiner, F. R. Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery.
Ferryman, A. F. Mockler, Mr., 43rd Light Infantry.
Field, Captain, Staff Corps.
Fitzherbert, Major, King's Own Royal Lancers.
Fixott, Captain, Royal Artillery.
Fletcher, W. M., Mr.
Flood, F. F., Mr., Royal Artillery.
Fry, T. Burgess, Bombay Forest Department.
Ford, Mr.
Fielding, Viscount, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery.
Feilding, Viscount, Lieutenant.
Gaye, Brigade-Surgeon.
Goldie, Mark, Captain, Royal Engineers.
Grœme, Major, Assistant Inspector of Gymnasium.
Got, Oscar.
Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Gray, Captain, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Harrison, F. H., Mr.
Haydon, Major, Royal Engineers.
Helby, E. C. H., Lieutenant, Royal Navy.
Henderson, N. I. Hume, Mr.
Heyland, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Bombay Lancers.
Hicks, C. Mr., 2nd Lancers Fusiliers.
Hinde, George Longford, Deputy Surgeon-General.
Hodson, R. D., Surgeon, Army Medical Service.
Hogge, G. B., Mr., 12th Native Infantry.
Hoghton, F. A., Mr., East York Regiment.
Horniblow, F., Mr., Gloster Regiment.
Howard, Mr.
Hudson, Mr.
Hughes, Walter C., Mr.
Hughes, Captain, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Jacob, George Adolphus, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps.
E. Jenkins, M. A.
Jopp, Keith, Colonel, Royal Engineers.
Kelsall, G. W. Surgeon, Medical Service.
Kilkelly, C. R., Surgeon.
King, Newton, Mr., 43rd Light Infantry.
Kirke, St. G. M., Captain, Royal Engineers.
Le Mesurier, T. A., Mr.
Le Quesne, W. H., Mr.
Livermore, H. A., Mr., Her Majesty's Indian Marine.
Lloyd, T. H. Major, Royal Artillery, Assistant Quarter-Master-General.
Longe, F. B., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.
Lord, J. Douglas, Reverend, Mr.
Macnaghten, A. W., Colonel, Bengal Cavalry.
Mac Rury, Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Department.
Mainwaring, A. E., Mr., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Marshall, T., Mr. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
McDermott, Mich, Mr.
Meares, G. Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Battalion Bengal Fusiliers.
Minchin, Hugh, Captain, 1st Bombay Lancers.
Molyneux, Charlie, Mr., 1st Oxford Light Infantry.
Montanaro, A. F., Mr. Royal Artillery.
Mulock, B., Mr., Civil Service.
Nanson, Walter, L. Reverend.
Nicolas, Francis, Major, Royal Artillery.
O'Brian, J. M., Mr.
O'Donnell, G. B., Mr., 3rd Native Light Infantry.
O'Gilvie, C. F., Surgeon-Major, Medical Department.
Ostrehan, Colonel.
O'Shea, J. M. R., Mr.
O'Shea, C. E., Mr.
Pan, C., Mr., 43rd Light Infantry.
Passy, Harry Everard, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps.
Pearse, Elford, Mr., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Pengree, Captain, Royal Artillery.
Pentland, Captain, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Phillips, B., Captain, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Pottinger, Veterinary Surgeon, Army Veterinary Department.
Plunkett, A. H., Mr., City Magistrate.
Portman, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Poignand, G., Major, Leinster Regiment.
Pottinger, Brabazan, Colonel, Royal Artillery.
Potts, Captain, Royal Artillery.
Prideaux, R. A., Major.
Pullan, Ayrton, Colonel.
Radcliffe, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery.
Randolph, C. F., Lieutenant, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Reilly, Major, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Bombay District.
Ricardo, H. G., Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery.
Richardson, W. St. John, Captain.
Riddell, Major, R. D. Fusiliers.
Rivington, C. S., the Reverend.
Rooth, R. A., Mr., R. D. Fusiliers.
Rose, Charles, S., Mr. C. E.
Roupell, Godfrey, Mr., Royal Artillery.
Salaman, Surgeon-Major.
Sawyer, G. W. Major.
Scorgie, J., Mr.
Scott, J., Mr., Revenue Survey.
Searle, H., W. Mr., Marine Survey.
Seton, Sir Honourable Bart., Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, P. Department.
Seymour, H. M., 16th Bombay Infantry.
Shadforth, G. A., Captain, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Shaw, Major, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Shewan, W. A., Mr., Civil Service.
Skipton, C. S., Captain.
Small, John, Reverend Mr.
Smorthwait, P. A., Mr.
Sorabjee Kharsedjee, Reverend, C.M.S.
Snow, P. C. R., Mr., Civil Service.
Stannard, Captain, Royal Artillery.
Ctaveley, G. Mr., Bombay Lancers.
Steele, L. L., Captain, East Yorkshire Regiment.
Stewart, Mr., Lancashire Fusiliers.
Summers, H., Mr., Revenue Survey.
Swire, H., Captain, Fusiliers.
Thatcher, T., Major-General.
Thomas, Major.
Thompson, C. W., Light 7th Dragoon Guards.
Thompson, W. A., Mr., 1st Bombay Lancers.
Thomson, H. I. P., Mr.
Tinley, G. F. N., Mr., 1st Bombay Lancers.
Townsend, C., Captain, Royal Artillery.
Tyler, C., Captain.
Vidal, G. W., Mr., Civil Service.
Vincent, Captain, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Wapshare, A., Captain, 26th Bombay Infantry.
Warden, H. P., Mr., Bengal Staff Corps.
Wardrop, F. M., Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Watling, Major.
Wenden, Mr.
Whitcombe, J. C., Mr.
Whitehouse, B., Lieutenant Royal Navy.
Williamson., Major, 43rd Light Infantry.
Williams, Geo., Mr., 43rd Light Infantry.
Willoughby, M. E., Mr., 5th Fusiliers.
Wooldridge, Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General.
Wroughton, R. C., Mr.
Wyer, M. R., Mr.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Adarjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla, Mr.
Anandrao Balasaheb Raste, Mr.
Antajee Kesheo Sathe, Mr.
Balajee Gangadhar Sathe, Mr.
Balkrishna Viziarangam Mudliar, Mr.
Balmookund Hindumal, Mr.
Balwant Ramchandra Natu, Mr.
Balwantrao Yeshwant Shandrachood, Mr.
Bhangaumher, K N, Mr.
Bhaoo Munsaram, Mr.
Bhimbhai Kirparam, Mr.
Bomanjee Sorabjee Doctor, Civil Engineer.
Byramjee Puddamjee, Mr.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai, Mr.
Chinto Kesheo, Mr.
Chintamanrao Vishwanath Natu, Mr.
Chiplunker S. H., Mr.
Coopooswami Viziarungam, Mr.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr.
Dadabhoy Pallunjee Khan Bahadoor.
Dajee Nilkant Nagarkar, Mr.
Damodhar Viziarungum Mudliar, Mr.
Dorabjee Dadabhoy Cowasjee, Mr.
Dhunjeesha Edaljee, Mr.
Dorabjee Hormusjee Thanawala, Mr.
Dorabjee Puddumjee, Mr.
Framjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla, Mr.
Govind Karkare, Mr.
Govind Wassoodeo Tilu, Mr.
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr.
Kashinath Balwant Pendshe, Mr.
Kunte, M. M., Mr.
Krishnaji Laximan Nulker, Mr.
Krishnaji Balal Phatak, Mr.
Laloobhai Goverdhandass, Mr.
Mahadeo Balal Namjoshi, Mr.
Mahadeorao Yeshwant Raste, Mr.
Mirza Ahmedbeg, Munshi, Mr.
Moochoolua Aga, Mr.
Moodoocrishna, Mudliar, Mr.
Nanawati, M. N., Mr.
Narayanbhai Dandekar, Mr.
Naro Bhasker Devdhar, Mr.
Narsoo Ramchandra Godbole, Mr.
Nene, G. B., Mr.
Nilkan, Moreshwar Sathe, Mr.
Nilkant Govind, Mr.
Noormahomedhoy Jeerazbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr.
Nowrojee Pudamjee, Mr.
Nowrojee Framjee Ardasir, Mr.
Nursinga Konher, Mr.
Oodharam Mulchand, Mr.
Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, Mr.
Pavri. B. A., Mr.
Patell, N. M., Mr.
Ramchaudra Dajee Nagarkar, Mr.
Remchandra Munsaram, Mr.
Rsmrao Krishna Vinchorker, Mr.
Raghunath Sheoram Tipnis, Ma.
Rustomjee N. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr.
Sabuis, D. G., Mr.
Sanjana K. J. M, A., Mr.
Shridhar Ramcrishna, Mr.
Sheoram Hary Sathe, Mr.
Sheoji Dharmaji, Mr.
Shankerrao Narayan Natu, Mr.
Soman, N. C., Mr.
Trimback Jugganath Sarinjam, Mr.
Trimback Narayan Rajmacheker, Mr.
Vishnoo Balcrishna Sohoni, Mr.
Vishram Ranji Ghole, Dr.
Vishnoo Narayan Apte, Mr.
Vishoonath Narayan, Mr.
Vithalrav Narayan Natu, Mr.
Vundrandas Purshotamdass, Mr.
Yacoob Syed, Mr.
Yeshwant Moreshwas Kelker, Mr.

The Honourable Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Radane was unable to attend the Levee owing to an acute attack of dysentery accompanied with fever.

BENGAL.

A DIVORCE SUIT.—In this case Mrs. Emma Rosamond Brydges, the petitioner, applied to his Lordship Mr. Justice Trevelyan, some days back, to be allowed to sue her husband, Henry Brydges, for divorce, on the grounds of adultery, cruelty, and desertion *in formâ pauperis*. On Saturday the matter again came on before Mr. Justice Trevelyan for investigation of pauperism, when the petitioner appeared in person, and Mr. Bonnerjee for the Government solicitor. Mr. Bonnerjee said he raised no question, but referred the case to his Lordship. The petitioner was then examined. She said that, besides a few boxes and wearing apparel belonging to her and her children, worth in all about Rs. 40, she had no other property. His Lordship said that the petitioner or could sue *in formâ pauperis*; he also said that the petition would be taken as a plaint in the case, and the respondent would be served with a copy of the plaint. His Lordship, at the same time, advised the petitioner to seek the assistance of friends in employing an attorney, as she would find some difficulty in conducting the case.—*Englishman.*

THE BOXING MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—This match, which appears to have excited some attention among the sporting fraternity in Calcutta, came off at the Parsi Threatre on Saturday evening, in the presence of between seven and eight hundred persons. The proceedings began punctually at half-past six with a spar of three rounds between Mitchell and Lennard, in which the shorter man had all the best of it. This was followed by another couple, who certainly had but little notion of how to use the gloves, and then the heroes of the evening appeared. Their disparity in size was certainly remarkable, but the bigger man appeared most decidedly nervous when introduced to the spectators by a gentleman who had undertaken the duties of referee; and who explained to the audience the terms and rules of the match. As soon as the men put up their hands it was evident that the big one had yet a good deal to learn before he is likely to make much of a name for himself, and from the very commencement Eastwood began to get on to him and to avoid all returns. Each round Kirk got more and more punished, and at the end of the fourth round it was evident that he had very nearly had enough; and though he came up for another round, it was only to receive a good deal of punishment with both hands from Eastwood, and at the end of the round he announced his intention of fighting no more.—*Ibid*

A JOURNEY IN ALGERIA.

FROM a report furnished to the Foreign Office by Consul-General Playfair at Algiers of a tour he made in the spring of this year to various places in the province of Oran, we extract the following passages:—

Half-way between Beni Saf and Nemours are the ruins of Honai, situated in a fertile and well-watered valley, opening out into a small bay enclosed within high hills, and with a beautiful stretch of sandy beach. Hasn Honai is mentioned by El-Bekri as an important city founded by Abd-el-Moumen, first Sovereign of the Almoahides (El-Moahideen, or those who assert the unity of God), who reigned at Tlemcen from A.D. 1145 to 1248. He was a student in a zaoula here, and after his accession to power he founded a city on the site of his birth, about 1163, and made it the port of Tlemcen. On the occupation of Oran by the Spaniards in 1509 it was deserted by its inhabitants, who fled to Tlemcen or Morocco, and it has never been occupied since. The concrete walls, strengthened at short intervals with square towers, are still standing, and enclose an area of about 7 hectares (17½ acres); they are 6 or 7 metres in height and 5 metres in thickness; some of the interior chambers are more or less entire. In the western corner of the *enceinte* is the citadel on more elevated ground. On the hill to the east is a watch-tower, and the marabout of Sidi Brahim. The interior of the ruins is a charming tangle of fig-trees and oleanders; I have rarely seen a more lovely resting-place; the figs were nearly ripe, the oleanders were in full blossom, the air was fragrant with wild thyme; there was dense shade everywhere, while clear running water nearly surrounded the walls and percolated into cisterns within them.

AT 16 kilometres from the sea is the interesting Berber, village of Nedroma, situated on the lower slope, of a hill, with a magnificent panorama of olivegroves and fertile fields in front, and well-watered gardens around.

It is exceedingly ancient; its original name was Medinet-el-Botaha. In the middle of the thirteenth century it was rebuilt by Sultan Ghomarasan, of Tlemcen, who gave its present name, supposed to be a corruption of Dthud-ev-Roma ("Opposite Rome"), or perhaps "A Barrier against Christians." The inhabitants, unlike the Kabyles, and Chardia, speak only Arabic; but their Berber origin would be manifest even if historic evidence of the fact did not exist. The remarkable beauty of the women is a distinctive characteristic of the Berber race, and here even the passing traveller has an opportunity of judging for himself, as the unmarried girls do not veil their faces. The houses are large and well built, and both these and the inhabitants are as scrupulously clean as if they were prepared for a fête. The town is surrounded by crumbling walls of concrete, crowded by ruined citadel, precisely like what I have described at Honai. Until the last few years it was exclusively inhabited by natives; but now a few Europeans, attracted by the fertility of the land, have settled there. The traffic caused by the new road has brought others.

After visiting Sebdou, the party started on horseback to pay a visit to El-Hadj Bel-Arabi, one of the Kaïds of the Beni Snous, who lives at Ain Madhera, near the little town of Dhara, three hours' ride from Sebdou in a north-westerly direction.

We passed through magnificent forests of oak lighted up with a profusion of flowers of every colour. The broom was everywhere in full flower, and scented the air with its odour; while partrides and hares walked quietly across our path, as if aware that the Sous-Préfet was one of the party, and that the "chasse" was closed. The house of the Kaïd is a magnificent one, which could only have been built in the old days of the Bureau Arabe. He lives like a patriarch, surrounded by a family of more than seventy persons; and the honours of the place were performed by his mother, a hale and most pleasant old lady, supposed to be verging on eighty years of age. She is quite an historical personage, being the widow of the Agha of the Beni Snous, Si Mohammed Ben Abdulla, who was murdered in 1856 by or at the instigation of, Captain Doineau, Chief of the Bureau Arabe at Tlemcen. The widow, who had never before quited the seclusion of an Arab harem, rushed into the streets of Tlemcen, and proclaimed Doineau as the murderer of her husband. He was tried and sentenced to death, a punishment subsequently commuted into perpetual exile from France. This lady, who goes everywhere by the name of El-Adjousa, "The Old woman," is held in the highest esteem and veneration throughout the country. She has never concealed her face since her husband's death. She received us on our arrival, remained in conversation with us all the evening and was up at five in the morning to see us off. The class of great cheifs of which her husband was a type is now almost extinct. The French authorities found out how dangerous they might become during the insurrection of 1871. Large commandments have been broken up into many small ones, and a system of administrators, with their adjoints, under the civil authorities, has replaced the régime of the Bureaux Arabes, except in the most remote districts towards the Sahara and the frontiers of the colony. The Beni Snous are a poor and by no means warlike race. A fraction of them are of Berber origin, but the greater proportion are Arabs. The soil is poor, and the crops often fail altogether, but they are an industrial people, and are celebrated for the beauty of the bournouses and Arab stuffs, which they manufacture; and above all for their carpets, which are made of alfa fibre, with tasteful patterns in coloured wool.

Sidi Bel-Abbes was found to be in a most flourishing condition, owing to its being the principal centre of the alfa trade.

The railway has been extended to Ras-el-Ma, 97 kilometres beyond the town, in the midst of the high plateaux, where, as far the eye can reach, the only vegetation visible is that of thinly scattered tufts of alfa-grass. Indeed, it is to this precious fibre that the railway owes its existence, and the Province of Oran, in a great measure, its prosperity. It is picked generally by Spaniards, who live for months at a time in these solitudes, and it is eventually despatched to Oran and Arzen for shipment. Nearly the whole of it goes to England. Ras-el-Ma forms the western limit of the concession granted to the "Compagnie Franco-Algérienne." It is hoped that much of the traffic of southern Morocco may eventually come here, as it is on the shortest and most direct road from Figuig.

The city of Mascara was next visited:—

It is some years now since I visted this city, rendered interesting by memories of Abd-el-Kader, who was born in its immediate vicinity, and for many years made it his headquarters. It was one of the most warlike places in the colony, and had fully earned its name, "The Mother of Soldiers." Since my last visit it has undergone a complete transformation; it is now a thoroughly French town, surrounded by a wall of the ordinary type, with the usual squares planted with trees, rectilineal streets, public buildings, etc. Hardly a vestige remains of the old Arab city. The only building of any interest is a desecrated mosque, where the great Emir used to preach, now used as a powder-magazine and grain-store. The great industry of the place is wine, which is celebrated all over the colony, and is eagerly bought up, at very remunerative prices, by the merchants of Bordeaux.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY JARRETT.

THE death is announced—at Buenos Ayres—of Mr. Henry Jarrett, well known for the last twenty years and more in connection with operatic enterprise. In his youth Mr. Jarrett was a very distinguished horn-player; and it was as cornist that, through the orchestra, he first became connected with Italian opera. One day, however, when he had felt it necessary to take medical advice, his doctor informed him that he was threatened with lung-disease, and that to avoid serious consequences he had better at once give up playing the horn. Jarrett laid the instrument aside, never again to take it up; and, looking about him for a new profession, adopted the recently invented one of operatic agent. Not that he kept an agency or was willing to undertake agency business for any singer prepared to pay the usual 10 per cent. He limited his good offices to vocalists of the first rank—such as Christine Nilsson, Pauline Lucca, Faure, Mongini, and Mass; and the fact of his having consented to act as agent for a singer got soon to be accepted as proof positive of that singer's merits. When Italian opera seemed on the point of collapsing, but before it had actually broken down, Jarrett turned his attention to dramatic matters; though only to make arrangements (true to his principle) with the greatest actress of our time. In his character of agent he accompanied Sarah Bernhardt on various Continental tours. Some weeks ago, finding himself seriously affected by bronchitis and asthma, he determined to try the effect of the South American climate; and, more for reasons of health than of business, started with Mdme. Bernhardt on a visit to the little republics south of Brazil. He had soon seen enough of Buenos Ayres, and had just taken his passage home when he died. He will be much regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

FATAL FIGHT IN WALES

SOME terrible disclosures were made in the Pontypridd police court on Thursday, August 5, when Evan Evans, one of the principals in a fatal prize fight on Eirw Mountain; William Holman and Griffith Evans, second; and Thomas Williams, stakeholder; were charged with the manslaughter of John Jenkins Jones last Sunday morning. Evidence was adduced showing that a quarrel arose between deceased and Evans on Saturday night, and after a protracted struggle they determined to settle their disagreement by pitched battle next day at five shillings aside. At four o'clock on Sunday morning the four youths assembled on the mountain, and fighting was recommenced. Both fought desperately for an hour and a quarter. As one fell, he was picked up by the other, and the combat was instantly renewed, the struggle continuing in this way until thirty-six rounds were fought. Both combatants were severely wounded, and Jones was thoroughly exhausted towards the close and was bleeding terribly. They shook hands after the fight, and Jones shortly afterwards dropped senseless to the ground and died. The case was adjourned for a week.

FROM COMPOSITOR TO MINISTER.

THE London correspondent of the *Nottingham Express* says:—Romantic adventures appear to be the special privilege of the Irish pressman. Frank Power, a Dublin journalist of no great distinction, went to Khartoum as a kind of amanuensis to O'Donovan, the war correspondent. Very shortly after arriving at the junction of the White and Blue Niles he budded into her Britannic Majesty's Consul, political adviser to General Gordon, and Khartoum correspondent to the *Times*. Another Irish journalist of humble origin has just budded into ministerial rank in Honolulu, where he has been gazetted Secretary for Foreign Affairs to his Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands. His Excellency is Mr. Robert Creighton, who commenced life as an office boy in an Irish provincial newspaper office, where he wrote the covers. After serving his time as a compositor he held appointments in Belfast and Londonderry as a reporter. Subsequently he proceeded to London, and emigrated to Auckland, where he started the *Southern Cross*, a Wellington newspaper. From Wellington he proceeded to California, and then settled in Honolulu. Here his rise has evidently been rapid and satisfactory. Of course, a few years ago, Mr. Creighton might have been done for his Majesty's breakfast.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL AT OSBORNE.

KING LUIS of Portugal arrived an Plymouth Sound from Lisbon about five o'clock on August 4. His arrival was expected about two hours earlier; but an oversight on the part of the navigators of the ship caused her to be taken past Plymouth Sound as far as Start Point, where a Dartmouth yachtsman informed them of their error and conducted them to within about five miles of the Eddystone, whence a Channel pilot took them inhand and brought them into the Sound. The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with the Duke of Connaught, representing the Queen, on board, had been at Plymouth since the morning. A message was at once sent on board the Alphonso Albuquerque, offering King Luis a passage in the royal yacht to Osborne. His Majesty was very pleased with this courtesy, at once accepted the offer and was conducted on board the Victoria and Albert. A brief stay in the Sound was made, and shortly after Admiral Phillimore, Port Admiral; Rear-Admiral Grant, Superintendend of the Devonport Dockyard; and Major General Lyons, Commanding the Western Regimental District had been presented to the King by the Duke of Connaught—M. d'Antas performing a similar office for the members of the London Legation—the royal yatch left for Osborne.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal	142,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank..........	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India............	87,320	250		5 pct.	113xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	920xd.
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	155
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	0	300	300	12	145
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,900
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	450
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	447½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	[illegible]
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	—	£100	—	—	£160½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	[illegible]
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	[illegible]
Bapty Co., Ld.........	825	200	165	Rs. 20	[illegible]
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	[illegible]
Do. New issue..	500		37	10 2-3p.c	[illegible]
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	[illegible]
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	[illegible]
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	—	[illegible]
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	[illegible]
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	[illegible]
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	[illegible]
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	..	—	6 p.ct.	[illegible]
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	[illegible]
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	[illegible]
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	[illegible]
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association...............	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	[illegible]
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	[illegible]
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300		[illegible]
Kemp & Co. Ld........	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct	[illegible]
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	[illegible]
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	[illegible]
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	[illegible]
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	[illegible]
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	[illegible]
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s	[illegible]
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	307½
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	[illegible]
Soundy & Co., Ld......	1,000	100	100	..	[illegible]
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	Re.	[illegible]
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500		[illegible]
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs.	[illegible]
Western India Flour Mills...............	1,000	195	100	12	[illegible]
M. M. [illegible]ody & Co	2,000	200	200		[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	[illegible]
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	[illegible]
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	—	[illegible]
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	[illegible]
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	[illegible]
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	[illegible]
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	[illegible]
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	—	[illegible]
Central India S. & W. Company	8,000	500	500	Rs. 25	[illegible]
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	[illegible]
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	[illegible]
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	[illegible]
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	[illegible]
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	[illegible]
Dhun Mills..........	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	[illegible]
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	[illegible]
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	[illegible]
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	[illegible]
Hingunghat Mill Co..	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	[illegible]
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	[illegible]
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7	[illegible]
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	[illegible]
Khandeish..	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	[illegible]
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	[illegible]
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	[illegible]
[illegible]ad as United	600	000	1,000	Rs. 125	[illegible]
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	[illegible]
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	[illegible]
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	[illegible]
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	[illegible]
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	—	[illegible]
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	[illegible]
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		[illegible]
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	[illegible]
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	[illegible]
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	—	[illegible]
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	—	[illegible]
Queen Spinning.......	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	[illegible]
Ripon.................	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	[illegible]
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	[illegible]
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	[illegible]
[illegible]olapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]onderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	[illegible]
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12	[illegible]
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	[illegible]
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	—	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

EUROPEAN politics supersede all other influences for the time being on the Home markets with which Bombay is more immediately concerned. With any prospect of the Bulgarian embroglio extending its area, we must be prepared for dearer money in London, a decline in the funds, an advance in the prices of Wheat and other Cereals, and a fall in Cotton. Yesterday, however, the news was evidently regarded as reassuring, Consols having recovered the previous day's decline of ⅛, while Cotton was a shade steadier, and Wheat according to private advices quieter. Bar Silver has advanced ⅛d. again to 42⅛d. per oz., and in sympathy therewith 4½ per cent Rupee Paper has improved ⅜, although the 3½ per cent Sterling Loan has declined to the same extent.

Reuter reports the Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday as closing quiet in tone, with a decline of 1⅛d. in 8¼lb. Shirting, 1d. in 5¼lb. Madapollams, and ⅛d. per piece in 39 inch Jacconets. Cotton in Liverpool, however, while quiet and unchanged in spot prices, the day's business being only estimated at 7,000 bales, was firmer for arrivals with a recovery of 1-64d. to 1-32d. per lb. From New York Futures come two points lower.

Here we have again had a very quiet market to-day with a further partial decline in prices. Transactions have been limited, but we have heard of business in old Good Bhownugger at Rs. 185, and F. G. F. Julgaum at Rs. 179 per candy. For New Crops rates are decidedly easier, with more inclination evinced to sell. The following are current quotations :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals	164	169	178
Omras	187		
Broach	219-20		
Dhollera	193		

WHEAT is quoted by Reuter 1d. per cental dearer in Liverpool, but this we take it is merely the rectification of the official quotation, yesterday being Liverpool Corn market day, as private telegrams advise a quieter tone. However that may be, we have been distinctly easier here to-day. Sellers still show considerable firmness, but buyers evince none of that eagerness to secure a quantity, which was apparent yesterday, and prices are a half anna per cwt. lower. We quote Ready :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-5	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-2	„

SEEDS are quiet at unchanged prices.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	493	bales.
Wheat	14,870	cwts.
Linseed	5,338	„
Rapeseed	2,220	„
Gingelly	790	„

FREIGHTS although quiet are pretty firm. A steamer is reported to have been fixed for early October loading for favourite ports at 22s. 6d., and the following remain current berth rates :—

Liverpool	Ready.	25s.
London	„	22s. 6d.
Havre	„	23s. 9d. to 25s.
Dunkirk	„	
Antwerp	„	
Marseilles	„	
Trieste-Venice	„	22s. 6d. at 2s.

EXCHANGE, assisted by the rise in Silver at home, and the advise of further purchases of Government Telegraphic Transfers in London yesterday to the extent of 16½ lakhs at from 1s. 4⅜d. up to 1s. 4 7-16d., opened firm with an advance of 1-16d. in Bank Bills, and 1-32d. in Credits. During the day the latter further advanced 1-32d., and we close firm at this level pending the results of to-day's biddings for Council Drafts. The feeling here seems to be that Bills will fetch 1s. 4 7-16d., Transfers 1-32d. more, and in that case we may look for the upward movement continuing, as there is a marked absence of demand for remittance here just now, and we even hear of Bank Bills being on the market for resale again at 3-32d. above the market rate. For ready Bills we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-8d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Francs „ „	1·75¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadier if anything at Rs. 97 5-16 for Fours, Rs. 101¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are firmer, especially Cotton Mills, which we call Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 better all round. Mofussil Press shares are also Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 447½.

For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 3.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

YOU ARE INVITED TO HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defects of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance, and thousands in India are suffering from actual injuries inflicted by unsuitable glasses.

Mofussil residents to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test. (Price 2 annas.)

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price Rs. 875, with one Pedal Rs. 825.

See our illustrated price-list free on application
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

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EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COMBER—August 2, at Latham House, Chester, the wife of Edward Comber, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLY—August 21, at Mysore, the wife of George H Bayly, Esq, Mem Inst C E Executive Engineer, of a son.

HEYNE—August 22, at Palaveram, the wife of George Heyne, Chief Storekeeper, Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway, of a daughter.

IVENS—August 17, at Fern Cottage, Murree, the wife of F J Ivens, of a daughter.

MEADOWS—August 17, at Dacca, the wife of Surgeon-Major C J W Meadows, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter, prematurely.

MITCHELL—August 21, at Madras, the wife of Alfred J Mitchell, Salt and Abkari Revenue, of a son.

MULLALY—August 20, at Fernhill, Coonoor, the wife of F S Mullaly, Madras Police, of a son.

MILLS—August 21, at St Thomas' Mount, the wife of James Mills, V S, 1st Class Army Vety Dept, of a daughter.

PRICE—August 16, at Arrah, the wife of Surgeon-Major Gordon Price, of a daughter.

SIBOLD—August 7, at Glen Oak, Dalhousie, the wife of E A Sibold, Executive Engineer, Muzaffargarh, of a daughter.

VISCARDI—August 17, at Madras, the wife of Guglielmo Francesco Luigi Viscardi, of the G I P Railway, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1886.

THE anti-national character of the so-called rising in Bulgaria is each day becoming more clear, and it has been practically demonstrated by the overthrow of the Government which was installed in Sofia on Saturday, and the arrest of M. Zaukoff, the most prominent of the pro-Russian party. A partizan of the deposed Prince has established a provisional Government at Tirnova, the old Bulgarian capital, and the army, which we yesterday heard was showing signs of a revulsion of feeling in Prince Alexander's favour, is now asking for his restoration. We shall see from the response which is made to the summons which the head of the new Government at Tirnova has issued to the Bulgarian militia how widespread and how deep is the feeling in favour of Prince Alexander. The militia are peasants, pure and simple, and they are representative of the nation as any class could be. They have been less corrupted by Russian agents than the townspeople, and they are not very likely to endorse the violent act of last Saturday. There is, however, one circumstance which may temper the ardour even of the loyal Bulgarians for their Prince. If the later news from Tirnova is correct he is a prisoner in the hands of the Russsians, and to a practical people it may seem of doubtful expediency to take arms in the cause of a prince who is in captivity in the hands of his inveterate enemies. The telegram announcing that Prince Alexander is a prisoner on a yacht descending the Danube is supplemented by another to the effect that he has landed in Russian Bessarabia. If this news should turn out to be true he is the victim of a plot which reflects the deepest disgrace upon the Russian Government. There has been nothing like it since a flying column of French cavalry, in a time of peace, raided across the Rhine into Baden, and made a prisoner of the young Duc d'Enghien. There would need nothing but a midnight court-martial and summary execution to complete the parallel. The yacht, waiting at Widdin for the execution of the carefully arranged *pronunciamiento*, seems to have played the part which Napoleon's cavalry squadron at Strasburg played, for the landing of the unfortunate prisoner in Russian territory shows who had directed the plot, and what its purpose was. Unless later news should put an entirely new aspect upon the affair, it will stand out as a piece of marauding that would have seemed honourable enough amongst Turcoman raiders; to the European sense of honesty, lawfulness, and good faith, it is more revolting than anything else that even Russia has contributed to the history of the century. It has fallen to Sir James Fergusson to be the first to give expression to the views of the British Government upon the events occurring in Bulgaria. The Government, he says, regard them with the gravest anxiety. They will not view them with the more complacency now that it appears that Russia has added kidnapping to the methods by which she seeks to carry out her civilizing mission. No scratching of the Russian is needed to show the Tartar in this extraordinary exploit.

LORD REAY's brief reference the other day to the question of technical education has staved off impatience as to the nature of the measures which the Government of Bombay have lately had under consideration "for the extension of higher education, combined with a wider range of instruction, and for the introduction of practical subjects into the primary standards." This passage, which the author of the recent "Note on Technical Education in India" quotes from a letter by the Bombay Government, indicates in a general way the lines which have been followed both in inquiry and in suggestion. There is every reason to believe, in fact, that the subject has been gone into with much patience, and with a painstaking determination to make the scheme, whenever it is launched, respond to the practical requirements as well as to the practical capabilities of the community for whose help it has been devised. To take one instance, it may be mentioned that the Government have deputed two officials of high standing in the Education Department to confer in Bombay with the promoters of the Ripon Memorial Technical College scheme with a view of ascertaining what place can be given in the greater project to this commendable but still unfulfilled intention. It would be well to await the Government resolution on the subject with no large expectations. The Government, truth to say, are not likely to be closely criticised whatever action they may in the first instance propose in regard to technical education, for it may be at once confessed that the public have not yet been able to formulate their desires in the matter, and that people await a Government declaration on the subject, not as Government declarations are often awaited, for the purpose of criticism, but for the purpose of guidance. In the sense in which technical education is asked for in India it scarcely exists, and only those who have seen the provision made for it elsewhere have any precise conception of what it is or of how it is to be applied for the benefit of the industrial necessities of the country. We are for the most part in much the same position in relation to this question as the English people were in relation to the New Learning, when Erasmus first told them of the mine of intellectual wealth which the revival of letters had brought within their reach. The Government may be trusted not to have abused a situation which removes almost beyond reach of general criticism such suggestions as they may have to make upon this subject. They have to guide public opinion and public enterprise rather than to be its interpreters and its executants—to point out the aim towards which the new educational movement can be directed with reasonable expectation of success, and in fact rather to tell the public what it wants than to give it something that it has asked for.

There is, of course, no lack of certainty on the part of those who have urged that more should be done for technical education, as to the ultimate purpose that they have in view. They believe—sometimes, perhaps, with the ready and uncritical belief with which current commonplaces are embraced—that with a more liberal provision for technical teaching in our schools and colleges the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country may be advanced. Their difficulty is to interpret this general belief; the difficulty of the Government, we suspect, will be to provide a fully developed system for giving direct realization to it. Everybody knows that India suffers from a preponderance of the literary classes amongst the classes who pass through the schools and colleges of the country; and the short and easy remedy that is suggested for this is to susbtitute for clerks and pleaders and graduates who can get no work, engineers, and iron-workers, and artificers of all sorts. The one point that escapes notice in discussions upon this subject is that the revival of the industries of India involves a change in the disposition of capital as well as in the disposition of the intellectual resources of the country. A generation of mechanics might replace a generation of writers, but mechanics for whose services there is no demand contribute little more to the commonweal than an over-abundant order of clerks. From these considerations we wish to draw no larger inference than that the most cunningly-devised scheme of technical education will at the most serve only as a contributory cause of industrial wealth. An industrial system, like an educational system, must grow; it cannot be the subject of a single creation. Hence we should expect that the Government of Bombay will confine their efforts to a gradual building up of a system of technical education. They are not likely to have forgotten that India is after all an agricultural country, and that one important economic service that the Educational Department can do her is to popularize the principles of agriculture. The successful working of Veterinary colleges like that lately opened in Bombay will also have an appreciable effect upon the agricultural resources of the country, besides providing a useful alternative career to educated men seeking a profession. The agricultural aspect of the question of technical education has not been brought into prominence in recent discussions on the subject. But this is one of its most practical aspects, and it is of urgent importance that it should not be forgotten.

The first thing that the framers of a scheme of technical education must decide for themselves is whether they shall give it a disciplinary or a professional character. If it is to be a scheme of any dimensions its aims must be disciplinary. It will seek to turn out not skilled artizans, but scholars whose technical training has put them in the way of becoming skilled artizans. It will preserve the character of the school as a place of education, and will not convert it into an apprentices' workshop. The compulsory inclusion of drawing and physical science in all secondary and higher schools would only indirectly affect the industries of India, but the effect would be more widespread than that which would result from an attempt to give in school practical training in any particular industry. Our technical teaching, at any rate, need not be more specialized than that to which most European countries have yet attained. We must prepare the youth of India for learning their trades, just as the English public school prepares a young man for his profession, but does not teach it to him We cannot go beyond this, except on a very limited scale, and with the aid of special local interests—such an interest, for instance, as that of a Municipality which might be moved to sustain a technical school for the benefit of the particular manufacture of the district. Mr. Justice West indicated the true line on which a scheme of technical education should be laid out when, in condemning the too largely literary character that is given to higher education in India he urged that "still it should be education, aiming at making the mind robust and flexible rather than at shabbily decking it with some rays of 'business information' or low technic skill." There ought to be small danger of any such wrong aim being pursued as Mr. West here indicated. Education should be the strong point of the Government of Bombay under the present regime, and though, as we know on the highest authority, it has taken technical education into its most diligent consideration, we have no fear that the proposals which may come from Poona in the next few weeks will favour methods of teaching too technical to have any really educational character.

IT is difficult to comment, except under all reserves, as the French would say, upon a dispatch which has been withheld from publication; but if the accounts which are given of Lord Kimberley's dispatch upon the Crole case are correct something less than justice has been done in the matter by the Secretary of State. Lord Kimberley's regret at the indiscretion involved in Mr. Sullivan's indirect connection with the Richings Estate is unreal and insincere if it has not led him to see that there was at the least *prima facie* ground for the allegations made on the subject by Mr. Crole. If such ground is admitted to have existed then it is absurd and unjust to confirm the sentence of suspension passed upon Mr. Crole for having made, *bona fide*, and at the request of the Chief Secretary to Government, a confidential report upon the subject. There was hardly room for two "indiscreet" men in the case. If there was, the indiscretion of Mr. Sullivan was more serious than that of Mr. Crole, because there was a pecuniary element in it which was altogether absent from the indiscretion of Mr. Crole. And yet Mr. Crole has to pay to the tune of nearly Rs. 30,000 for his indiscretion, and to bear the stigma of a year's suspension as well. It is a pity that the penalty could not have been more evenly divided.

THE Corporation had before them yesterday matters only of minor importance, though upon each of them an incautious decision might have led to inconvenience. The meeting narrowly avoided the error of putting an undesirable piece of patronage in the Municipal Commissioner's hands—the nomination of students for the Municipal Scholarships in the Veterinary College. The nomination as it is will rest with a small committee, who will select the candidates, though on conditions and in a method which have not been defined, and which ought to be defined if the nominations are to be kept above suspicion. The Municipal Commissioner very naturally said that he should not like to have anything to do with the examination of candidates, and he added that the passing of a certain school standard would be better than any examination which the committee might hold. This is true enough, particularly if two such subjects as chemistry and animal physiology were included in the examination. The petition from Khetwady for time to comply with sanitary notices was very properly handed over to the Commissioner. It has been necessary before now to insist upon the inconvenience of these frequent appeals to the Corporation in matters of a purely executive nature. They are as opposed to the constitution of the Municipal institutions of the City as any representations could possibly be, and though they are an obvious "survival" of the Oriental belief that earth and heaven can be moved by a petition they should be discouraged as often as they are made. The withdrawal of Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas' motion in reference to the prohibition of funeral processions along the Queen's Road was a prudential recognition of the fact that these matters are beyond the control of the Municipality, as well as of the other fact that the case is one upon which it is not wise to raise a question of right. An amicable arrangement is doubtless within reach of the community primarily interested, and there is every reason to believe that the necessities of the Hindu community can be met without imposing inconvenience upon the public.

NOTES FROM UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NINGYAN, Aug. 4.

SOME extracts from one's diary of the doings of the 3rd Brigade, Burma Field Force, may be interesting to your readers, the more so as the Brigadier and Staff of the Brigade are from the Bombay side, and Bombay troops are represented by a detachment of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers and one Division of No 1 Bombay Mountain Battery.

The Brigade Command stretches over a considerable tract of country. Commencing at Ningyan as the southern limit, it extends northwards for about 120 miles along the road to Myingyan, the most northern station in the Command being at Mahlaine, about 40 miles short of Myingyan. It may be well here to explain that Myingyan and Ningyan are not one and the same place, as many people, including the Postal authorities, appear to think. Myingyan is on the Irrawaddy. Ningyan is some 150 miles further south, near to the Sittang River, and only 60 miles from Tonghoo. To the east lie the Shan Hills, distant from the road, at some points, only seven miles, at others twenty-five. The Irrawaddy River is on an average 50 miles to the west. This long line of so-called road is held by troops stationed at four large stations—Ningyan, Yemethen, Meitila and Mahlaine—each station having several posts dependent on it at various points on the road. There are at present 13 such smaller posts, and one large one at Hlinedet, at the north-east corner of district. The posts will be increased in number as soon as more troops are available, and more are urgently required; at present only small forces can be sent against large bodies of the dacoits, and there is no doubt that the great loss amongst officers is attributable to this cause.

Ningyan, from whence these notes are sent, has been, until the last month or so, as peaceful as an Indian cantonment. Expeditions by day against the dacoits, attacks by night by the dacoits, and cattle lifting, were unknown. A daily post came in, telegraphic communication was regular, gymkhanas and sports were the order of the day; now all is altered—post irregular, telegraph wires cut, daily expeditions and nightly attacks.

We were within a day's march of Ningyan on the 20th of July, and rumours of dacoits in numbers increased as we neared the station. The track from Yemethen, from whence we had come, is well worth travelling by—the mud is fathomless, the jungle dense, bamboos in some places almost blocking the road; but the vegetation is luxuriant—caladiums, marantas of several sorts, palms, and ferns, growing in profusion; in the more open jungle are magnificent teak trees. The track is occasionally varied by open patches of ground devoted to paddy, through which the carts, if one is unfortunate enough to be travelling with such transport, make some hundred yards only in the hour. One convoy has been known to take 25 hours travelling over five miles of this track, endeavouring to move the whole time.

We reached Ningyan at about 2 p.m., having started at 5 a.m. Our transport, consisting only of elephants, came easily through the mud of the 16 miles we had to march. Our arrival created considerable excitement, being quite unexpected, some thinking that a small force which had been sent out dacoit hunting the same morning had been driven in.

Ningyan is probably one of the prettiest places in Upper Burma. A series of conical hills, composed of gravelly soil, rise above the village, the River Nga-laik bounds the cantonment on the north, to the west is a fine view over open paddy fields, low hills covered with jungle stretch to the south, and to the east lies the village, beyond which, at about 7 miles distant, rise the Shan Hills, a grand range, covered with heavy jungle, and looking magnificent when the sun is kind enough to shine on us and clear the clouds away. The views from the various hill tops are charming, plenty of wood, water, and turrets and roofs of Phongie Kyanugs and Pagodas forming many charming bits. Excellent pineapples grow in profusion over these hills.

The troops are scattered about, occupying the various hill tops, wherever accommodation could be found for them. There is a fine stockade at the north-west angle, built of upright logs, some 20 or 30 feet in length, and armed with two 9-pounders and two 8-inch howitzers. These command the surrounding country. We were quartered in the stockade, and looking forward to a quiet night and no early rise for a morning march. We had scarcely turned in, when the alarm sounded, and distant volleys were heard in the direction of the village; fires, evidently the work of dacoits, soon began to blaze up. The dacoits were reported retreating across the river with some bullocks they had captured, having fired a semi-deserted village *en route.* By about 12-30 all was quiet again, some shells from the fort having considerably hurried the marauders' movements. The following morning a force of two mountain guns, 50 rifles of the Somersetshire, and 100 rifles Bombay Grenadiers, was sent out about four miles to the north to clear certain villages of dacoits. Major Lynch commanded the party. Within two miles of the station the force was vigorously attacked; the country being covered with dense jungle, the enemy was unseen, but made himself heard by beating gongs, Burmese bad language and constant firing. The force had 3½ hours of this sort of work pushing the enemy through the thick jungle from village to village, and finally clearing them out of Kanhla, the village for which they were bound. All hands worked well. Our casualties were heavier than usual, one man R. A. and one of the Somerset being killed, and one R. A. and two Grenadiers wounded. As a rule the Burmans are shocking bad shots, but the thickness of the jungle allowed them to come to close quarters. Their casualties are said to be about 30 killed, but it is seldom that any accuracy can be obtained; they invariably manage to carry off the dead bodies and wounded men. The 22nd was devoted to inspection work. The hospitals make one melancholy—dysentery, fever and diarrhœa claim many victims, the average being about 20 per cent. sick. On the 23rd another expedition, this time under the command of Major Sorrel, R. A., of about the same force, went out, some of the 3rd Madras and 27th Punjab Infantry being added. A long dragging day, through deep paddy fields, grass ten feet in height, and low jungle, and rain nearly all day. The country being comparatively open, the dacoits refused to stand, and were quickly driven from village to village, only keeping up a desultory fire, which however caused some casualties, two Grenadiers and one sepoy of the 3rd Madras being wounded. Though the force moved over some seven miles only, the men were 12 hours on their feet, hard enough work over a sound country, but desperately fatiguing when each leg has to be dragged out of the mud two feet deep. A good night's rest would have been acceptable to all, but we were kept on the alert half the night by constant fires and firing. The 24th was an off day, the arrival of a double mail from Tonghoo being the cause of as much excitement as the dacoit. On the 25th, a report was brought in that a convoy moving northwards had been attacked, one man killed and one wounded, and that one of the stockaded posts had been attacked. This rumour was subsequently confirmed; the escort belonged to the 3rd Madras. The attack on the stockade failed with some loss to the dacoits. Until the night of the 28th, or rather morning of the 29th, all was quiet. About 3 a.m. shots were fired all round, the alarm sounded, and all had to turn out. On the 30th another expedition was sent out, but with small results, as the enemy bolted, firing only a few shots; he quite revenged himself by stirring us up at 11-30 p.m. and again at 3-30 a.m.

On the 31st Major Bradshaw, of the Somersetshire Regiment, died, somewhat suddenly. He had had fever and diarrhœa, and the action of his heart was weak. There is no doubt the constant alarms at night must have contributed to his sudden death. Dysentery claimed two victims the day before, aged 21 and 24. The Somersetshire have lost many officers and men in the war. Constant exposure has quite worn out the men's constitutions, and the earliest opportunity should be taken to relieve them. At night more attacks, and one sepoy of the Grenadiers was wounded.

For the last three days there is but little to chronicle. We have been allowed quiet nights, and beyond a few cattle stolen and villages *looted* nothing has occurred. Freedom from night attack may be much attributed to the energy of our General, who daily superintends the work of defence of each post, and by ordering the jungle to be cleared within cantonment limits, has made it most difficult for the dacoit to approach unseen. He has already travelled at least 200 miles through his Brigade, and has personally, with but few exceptions, inspected every station and post, and most necessary are such inspections, the Burman climate not appearing to develope smartness. Touching the climate, it is not so bad—hot decidedly and muggy, but when a breeze blows there is nothing to find fault with. Punkahs, ice and sodawater would make it pleasant enough, but these things are not.

Insect life is fully developed in Burma. Scorpions abound. One subaltern found a mother and eight young under his pillow. Centipedes attain gigantic proportions; white ants swarm up every post; red ants bite you; and black ants fill your sugar. Bugs are most aggressive, but the mosquitoes at Ningyan surpass everything, four or six folds of paper on one's cane-bottomed chair are no protection against them. There is a great run on the pictures from *Vanity Fair* as affording the best defence against their assaults. Still we jog along well enough.

I should like to dilate on the excellent mountain battery here, carried by elephants, and the invaluable work done by the mounted infantry, but our unfrequent post is going.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

WITH the Levée of His Excellency the Governor at the Council Hall this evening, will begin what a friend has just called "our official social existence." The occasion has had to be postponed for several weeks on account of a family bereavement; but not improbably the attendance will be all the larger.

Some wonder has been expressed at the alteration in dates which leaves the 1st Bombay Lancers a little longer with us than was at first announced. To several thoughtful people here the wonder would have been the first date being adhered to. The military measure by which it is hoped to sweep disaffected Burma from end to end, is not likely to begin before the second week in October, obviously owing to climatic considerations. For the same reason it would have been manifestly ill-advised to have moved troops from such a station as Poona weeks or months before their services would be required. The burden of a trying climate is at least as hard to bear as that of a heavy pack; and just as an Indian soldier-prince taunted us with making pack-animals of our men, instead of having everything but arms carried for them, and letting them spring on their foes like hunting cheetahs; so, we think, the medical advisers of the authorities would have had reason to remonstrate had the regiment named and others been sent unnecessarily early from a good climate upon an arduous campaign in an unfavorable one. The 1st Bombay Lancers will embark at your port upon the 21st and 22nd September for Rangoon.

We too often see lessons in the conduct of affairs drawn from failures; and it is with genuine satisfaction that one refers to our great Fancy Fair as an enterprise offering numerous suggestions from the prosperous pole of the magnet.

No merely formal permission to use their names contented our social heads when they desired to assist an object so worthy as the Diocesan Schools. Lady Reay actually labored in person at a stall, where the most sensible articles ever offered at anything in the nature of a bazaar, were sold at the most legitimate prices; and besides, for days before, gave the benefit of her encouragement and advice to other stall-holders and helpers. It was in the melodious voice of the Bishop of Bombay that the descriptive text was heard at the exquisite *tableaux vivants.* Mrs. Mylne no more despised to receive the mickle that makes a muckle, than a gallant Colonel of a famous British regiment scorned to take orders for pegs, in the intervals between his glorious renderings of our noblest Italian and English songs. Chose one to be at rest for a while, nobody harassed him with appeals to buy. You came, you went, you saw, or were conquered, just as you pleased; and the policy of not making people feel unhappy is stated to have worked receipts up from the estimat. Rs. 3,500 to something nearer Rs. 5,000. But a short time before we had heard *Baby Boodle's* wail that "nothing made him feel so like a donkey as being called one"; and very certainly nothing has such a tendency to make us shabby as the manner, not practised at our Fancy Fair, which implies that harpy-like vendors of iniquitously bad value consider us to be so. Thus it was that, with no more seductive wooing than the thunders of Captain Bayley's big drum, we crowded to the wax-works in suffocative masses; or really thanked and sincerely honored the talented people who prepared the exquisite living pictures for us; or owned that a good view of the musical ride of the Bombay Lancers was indeed "value received" for one rupee. It is seldom that such an event as a Bazaar is anticipated by the general public with sentiments much beyond the merest resignation; but the Fancy Fair of Wednesday and Thursday last would be welcomed all over again by us, the irresponsible and unfatigued ones, as a thoroughly enjoyable and happy event.

Is the climate of Bombay favorable to the growth of a liliaceous plant common enough here, the blossom of which resembles a small white convolvulus surrounded by five very long drooping white fingers (for want of a better description), with delicate yellowish pistils and stamens curving upwards from the centre? A Kirkee dinner table looked lovely whereon large white swans appeared bearing snowy loads of these striking flowers across a sea of glass to banks of maiden-hair and moss, the whole being eeirily lighted by fairy lamps. By the bye, chatter hath it that some of the first possessors of these last decorative contrivances in India, who had burthened themselves with them on the outward voyage in the fond hope of having the pretty toys to themselves, were first disppointed by finding that numbers of their fellow-travellers had done likewise, and then enraged at seeing fairy lamps in unlimited numbers advertised in the largest types known to newspapers. Probably, as the novelty wears off, it will be said that light thrown up from the table is not becoming, and we shall go back to other (and it may even be owned, better) systems of illumination. Eight graceful specimen tubes in rich Poona or Nassick brass work, with very dark velvetty leaves surrounding vivid nasturtium blossoms, very beautifully set off a rich low epergne having a mass of white flowers and maiden-hair ferns. I still think that glass flashes and silver gleams vastly better for such sombre vicinage.

With a not inconsiderable experience of the Moslem as well as of the Indian East, I implore readers of this column to turn over, according to their various degrees of authority or influence, the idea of establishing Turkish Baths in Poona. For whatever classes arranged, they would prove to be one of the most beneficent enterprises to which money could be devoted. In Constantinople, and in Cyprus, the wayfaring man can enjoy this luxury for the equivalent of one anna; and were a suitable set of baths erected, in the neighbourhood of our new markets for example, this class of the community would soon put the question of financial prosperity out of doubt. It is not for me here to essay the work of a preliminary committee, suggesting other localities for these baths; but were such an institution organised in the vicinity of the Club, it would be, I feel assured, greatly appreciated and regularly used, more especially after games of rackets, polo, or tennis; after long journeys, late nights, and field days; and as palliative of chills and pains and aches. I have heard that a special adaptation of the furnaces to the use of coarse petroleum has enabled Turkish Baths to be worked upon phenomenally cheap lines, the smoke being consumed under one system, and carried high up and away in the second. The suggestion is in a very special way offered to our travelled native gentlemen; and many who cannot build school or hospital may find it possible, alone or assisted, to utilize some unsightly spot by making a gift to the public of a hot-air bath thereupon.

Apropos of nothing, H. E. Lord Reay, in State, paid return visits to six of the most prominent native gentlemen now in Poona on Saturday evening, being attended by the Military Secretary and the Oriental Translator. The Commander-in-Chief held a Levée for native officers on the same day.

A most imposing work of seventeen pages has just been placed in our hands, being the rules of the grand assault-at-arms for 1886, taking place on the 26th, 27th, and 28th insts., at the Central Gymnasium, and in front of the Grand Stand on the Race-course. What with rules concerning dress, judges, and actual combat, together with the list of events and prizes, the pamphlet would appear to be none too long; whilst undoubtedly its assistance will fully double our interest in contests which would otherwise only mean anything to experts. Hardly even the races of the year themselves will owe more to the weather than the open air items of this great programme; and it is hinted that while *poojah* is already being made for fair skies over the race-course by our native fellow-subjects, Tommy Atkins is hoping that even the midday gun may not be fired lest the concussion should tempt the seasonable clouds to throw a damp over proceedings so important. The number of competitions is so large, that without punctuality it cannot be got through. For the convenience of officers passing through Poona, and others, who may not have have seen the standing orders or obtain access to any coming instructions on the subject, let me state that the proper dress at any of the competitions is—for Staff, blue frock coats, and for Regimental Officers, blue patrol jackets, without swords.

Four ladies of our neighbourhood entertained a large number of their friends last night in the Assembly Rooms, which were most gracefully decorated for the occasion.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO HINDU REFORMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been so much written of late on the subject of Hindu reform that I think something practical ought to be attempted now by the writers themselves. Orthodox Brahmans, Prarthana Somajists, and free-thinkers have all agreed that early marriages ought to be stopped, but they will never be stopped unless a beginning is made by these very gentlemen. There is not much to fear from the uneducated masses, at least in Maharashtra; the educated men, though few, are too strong to be opposed by their illiterate brethren. They lately wanted that those of them who go to England and feed on beef and pork should be restored to caste, and they succeeded in carrying their point even with the sanction of the orthodox Shankavacharya. Caste is the most powerful and influential factor of Hindu society and religion, and it has quietly given way before the pressure of education and political ambition, and all other institutions must yield to the same pressure. But why is it that on the subject of early marriage there has been no progress made? Why have not girls been kept unmarried till the age of 13 or 14, when their marriages are really completed?

The only reason is that the unanimity of opinion that is declared by our reformers from the house top is all hollow. Our Hindu reformers do not really regard the early betrothals as an evil; they consider them a good, and a necessary good. And one that knows Hindu society will easily understand this. The girl when she arrives at the age of seven or eight has nothing to occupy her mind and time except the subject of her marriage, her duties at the house of her husband, and the treatment she may receive from her mother-in-law. If this object which fills her mind be removed, what else is there to take its place? The mind really abhors a vacuum, whether nature do it or not, and precocious girls will be apt to mischief. Should Hindu girls be forced by law, in the present state of society, to remain unmarried till a late age, it will do a great harm. It will only entail on Hindu society worse evils than those which afflict the lower strata of European and American society. The Parsees know by experience what evil late marriages some twenty years ago wrought among them. Unless Hindu society is so organized that it would be impossible for the girl to think of marriage before 17 or 18, the much desired reform cannot be effected. The girl must feel that before she marries she must attain a certain degree of culture, and she must have the means of acquiring it, and then she will wait. Of course, she must receive encouragement from her own parents.

Unfortunately, the parents are most ignorant and foolish. Those who pretend to be enlightened and denounce early marriages in public are most barbarous in their views of many social subjects. It is they that are more eager to marry their children at an early age than the girls and boys themselves. They are anxious of popularity, and they know that popularity among illiterate women and besotted priests cannot be secured without basely yielding to their barbarous whims and fancies. It is the so-called educated men themselves that need to be enlightened, and instead of legislating for them, they should be schooled by the generous European judges and philanthropists that have interested themselves in the social improvement of the people of this country. Some most noble-minded ladies have commenced this work of enlightenment in a quiet but most effectual way. Lady Reay, Mrs. Scott, and many others hold social parties to which they invite native ladies; and the Missionary ladies that regularly visit native families are angels that are illuminating and gladdening many a home. Native girls having Zenana ladies to visit them and enlightened parents to encourage them, with, at the same time, books, needlework, and music to amuse and instruct them, higher examinations and honours to aspire to, and a ministry of love and benevolence to engage in, will spontaneously spurn the barbarous custom that would plunge them in the drudgery of *sausar* before their adequate development of body and mind. I visited lately the family of an enlightened Prabhu gentleman in which the girls have been married late. I saw an old maid of 20 or 22 looking as contented and happy as a young English lady of that age, who spent her time in reading, writing, needlework, assisting her father in his literary pursuits, and receiving visits from her European lady friends. Her old father appeared quite proud of his accomplished daughter.

I have no faith in the calumny that uneducated native women are great tyrants, and will not allow their educated husbands to carry out their noble intentions of reforming their homes. I do not know what is the case with Parsee wives; but Hindu wives are very *garib*, too submissive to lift their little finger against the proceedings of their domestic despots, even when educated husband is a despot, and his poor wife quietly puts up with all his freaks and revels, in which pork and beef and brandy largely figure. It is the educated man himself that is satisfied with his social condition, and will not stir to improve the condition of his infant daughter or his widowed sister. How many respectable Hindu ladies, young and old, attend public meetings in Poona at the bidding of their lords! How they welcome their husbands when they come from England, although they know they have fed on the abominations of the English table!—Yours, &c.,

B. C. D.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	83 96	90 48	85 46	89 45
Aug. 24, Tuesday	0 44	0 11	0 10	0 24
„ 25, Wednesday	0 5	0 10	0 12	...
Total	84 45	90 69	85 68	89 69
Corresponding date last year	58 52	56 09	54 29	51 54

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
Aug. [illegible] up to 10 A.M.	0 67
Previously registered	80 86
Total	81 53

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

PRINCE ALEXANDER A PRISONER

MOVEMENT IN THE PRINCE'S FAVOUR.

OVERTHROW OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SOFIA, Aug. 24.

M. Stamboulow has formed a second Provisional Government at Tirnova in favour of Prince Alexander.

TIRNOVA, Aug. 24, Afternoon.

M. Stamboulow has called out the Bulgarian Militia.

The movement in favour of the restoration of His Highness Prince Alexander is extending throughout the garrisons, and the people of Shumla, Tirnova, Nikopolis, Widdin, and Silistria.

The troops of Eastern Roumelia have also declared in favour of His Highness.

His Highness is now a prisoner on a yacht descending the Danube.

TIRNOVA, Aug. 24.

It is reported that His Highness Prince Alexander has landed in the Russian portion of Bessarabia.

SOFIA, Aug. 25.

The rebel Government here has been overthrown, and M. Zaukoff and others have been arrested.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, confirmed the fact of the deposition of Prince Alexander, and said that the destination of His Highness was at present uncertain. Sir James added that the British Government viewed the events now transpiring in Bulgaria with the gravest anxiety.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

Sir James Furgusson said the Government had arranged with Russia for the dispersion of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and that the negotiations for the settlement of the Afghan frontier would now be direct between the two Governments.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell, in moving an amendment to the address to suspend evictions in Ireland during the winter, warned the Government that their policy would lead to disorder and ultimately to a renewal of coercion.

Mr. Gladstone criticised the plans of the Government, which he said were dilatory and futile.

MR. GLADSTONE'S TRIP.

Mr. Gladstone will start from England to-day for Bavaria.

ANNEXATION BY GREAT BRITAIN.

The Kermadec Group in the South Pacific, which comprises Macaulay, Sunday, Curtis and Esperance Islands, has been annexed by Great Britain. The group is situated about four degrees to the North of New Zealand.

THE BUND ACCIDENT IN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

The Rev James Colbeck, S. P. G. missionary at Mandalay, writing on the 21st August, says that he has not seen a dozen dead bodies, and does not believe more than twenty-five people have been drowned. He adds that the distress is not very great.

This tends to confirm the reports issued by Government, but it is contradicted by information from all other sources. It is still asserted in some quarters that the bund was maliciously cut, but the *Rangoon Gazette* quoted the opinion of Mr. Robert Gordon, an engineer with more experience of construction and maintenance of embankments than any man in this province. He says that twelve men could not cut the bund in six hours. When Mr. Gordon was in charge of the Henzada embankments, they were patrolled in ordinary circumstances by two watchmen to every mile, and when the river flooded, by from six to twenty men. On the first signal of danger, the villagers in the neighbourhood were turned out under the Embankment Act for compulsory labour. On emergency a thousand men have been thus impressed, and inundation prevented.

Although two-thirds of the breadth of the embankment had subsided for a whole mile, and both the Executive and Assistant Engineers at Mandalay served under Mr. Gordon, much surprise is felt that no similar precautions were adopted.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

The baggage train and police escort proceeding from Thayetmyo to Major Law's column were attacked by fifty dacoits, who killed one sergeant, three policemen, and one trader. Two dacoits were killed, and it is believed several were wounded.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The rumour that Major Hobday is taken by dacoits is untrue.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE CROLE-SULLIVAN CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The Crole case decision has arrived, but the papers cannot be published except by the Madras Government. The blame seems to be pretty equally distributed among all concerned as far as can be gathered.

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

The *Madras Mail* announces in a leading article that one of the latest acts of Lord Kimberley before making over charge of his office to Sir R. Cross, was that of addressing a despatch to the Government of Madras on the subject of the Crole-Sullivan case, which had been under his consideration for about three months. The Secretary of State's despatch has not yet been made public, but the general purport of it is that, while Lord Kimberley regrets the indiscretion involved in Mr. Sullivan's indirect connection with the proposed disposal of the Richings estate, his Lordship confirms the order of suspension passed by the Government on Mr. Crole. Mr. Crole will therefore remain unemployed until the 4th February next, when he will have sustained a pecuniary loss of Rs. 30,400, less Rs. 4,800 subsistence allowance that he will have drawn in the twelve months, as well as forfeiture of a year's service for pension. The *Mail* adds that the disinclination of Lord Kimberley to grant Mr. Crole the redress that he claimed will not affect the local public verdict that Mr. Crole has been treated with undue severity by the Madras Government.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

Some important evidence was received to-day by the Forest Commission, who will shortly conclude the examination of witnesses.

Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, whose evidence occupied the whole sitting, strongly opposed what he termed the pampering of the people at the expense of tree growth. Mr. Shuttleworth, with regard to the rab question, urged that forests should not be immolated upon the funeral pile of miscalled profitable rice cultivation. If the hills are denuded, as they certainly would be, under a system of rab plots, the rice yield throughout the Thana Collectorate would be seriously diminished. A large space of the Collectorate drained into the Bombay harbour, and if the hill slopes within this drainage basin are denuded of trees, the soil upon them and from lands below would be scoured off by the off-flowing of the rain water, and deposited in Bombay harbour, to impair the great natural wet dock of the British Empire in the East by adding to the existing shoals, forming new shoals, and decreasing the depth of water generally. The Prince's and other docks and foreshore of Bombay would be attacked continuously by silt, and the existing magnificent tidal channels of inland navigation would be destroyed, as had happened in Rutnagherry.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

At to-day's Legislative Council, the Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin obtained leave to introduce the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships.

The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee, the Hon. Sir T. Hope explaining in somewhat more detail the provisions of the Bill, especially the section relating to Conciliators, their being empowered to require the attendance of parties.

The Hon. Mr. Ilbert thought the Bombay Government were justified by the past working of the Act in asking its extension to other districts. He was content to defer to the judgement of the local authorities that the conferment of the power in question on Conciliators was necessary to a satisfactory working of the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Ilbert introduced the Bill to annex the town and fort of Jhansi with certain adjacent territory to the Jhansi district, and to declare the law in force therein, and for certain other purposes. The object of the Bill is to incorporate in the Jhansi district the town and fort of Jhansi lately ceded to Maharajah Scindia by the British Government, in exchange for Morar, and to give effect to certain decrees and orders in the Gwalior Courts which by reason of the cession of the territory have ceased to be enforceable in those Courts, and afford relief to certain traders and others formerly carrying on business within Cantonments of Morar, who had money claims enforceable in the local Courts when the Cantonment was ceded to the Maharajah.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN. Aug. 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, with the outward English mails of the 13th inst., left here for Bombay at 5 a.m. this morning.

ADEN, Aug. 24.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, with the homeward Bombay Mails of the 17th instant, arrived here at 1 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 24.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Electra, which left Bombay on the evening of the 16th instant, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 25.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Brindisi, from Bombay, 7th instant, arrived here at 4-30 p.m., yesterday.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan (extra) left here at 3 p.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, Aug. 25.

Mail steamer Pekin from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera.............. .... 3 13-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1-4¼
3 per cent.	Consols for account	101
3½ "	Sterling Loan	100¾
4 "	Rupee Paper	65½
4½ "	"	69⅜
4½ "	French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		42½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 24.

10 p.m.	79·5

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	82·1
2 p.m.	81·8
4 p.m.	81·6

The despatch of the reinforcements to Burma will involve some movements among the troops here to fill the gaps they leave behind. The 6th Bengal Cavalry will send two squadrons from Cawnpore to Allahabad, there to remain until the 7th Bengal Cavalry return, which, it is expected, will be at the end of the cold season. The Derbyshire Regiment will send three companies from Dum-Dum to Dinapore, from which station the 51st are moving. The Leinster Regiment will shift from Fyzabad to Fort William, and the 17th Bengal Infantry will send two companies from Benares to Dinapore. No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers, go from Rurki to Burma.

The Bombay Millowners' Association have memorialized the Government of Bombay against the compulsory retirement, under the 55 years' rule, of Mr. Moylan, Government Inspector of Boilers and Prime Movers.

The troops ordered to return from Burma in October are :—3-1 South Irish Division, Royal Artillery, which will be stationed at Jutogh ; the 2nd Madras Lancers to Bangalore ; and the 3rd Madras Light Infantry. The destination of the remaining regiments from Madras now in Burma will depend on the state of affairs in that Province at the end of the cold season ; but it is considered desirable that as many as possible should be brought back then. The troops which will return at the end of the cold weather are 7-1 Northern Division Royal Artillery ; 9-1 Cinque Ports to the Murree hills ; the Hazara Mountain Battery to Abbottabad ; one company Bengal Sappers to Rurki or Pindi ; the Liverpool Regiment to Fyzabad ; the Royal Welsh to Lucknow ; the Somerset Light Infantry to Belgaum ; the Hampshire Regiment to Secunderabad ; the 2nd Bengal Infantry to Dinapore ; the 11th Bengal Infantry to Fyzabad ; the 26th Punjab Infantry to Meerut ; and No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery to Poona. It is hoped also that the 1st Bombay Lancers may be able to return to Poona at the end of the cold weather.

Sir Lepel Griffin, after leaving Gwalior, takes two months' leave from the end of the month to Simla.

The Maharaja of Kashmir having decided to make a thorough land settlement within his territories, the Government of India have placed at His Highness's disposal the services of Mr. Andrew Wingate, C.I.E., of the Bombay Civil Service, who has for several years been engaged on settlement work in the Oodeypore State. Commenting on the appointment, the *Pioneer* says :—"That officer, who will be remembered as Assistant Secretary to the Famine Commission, has the exact qualifications needed for the very difficult work he is now about to undertake, and was specially applied for by the Maharaja. This settlement of the Kashmir land revenue cannot fail to be most popular among the people themselves, whose hard fate in the matter of heavy and arbitrary assessments has been only too long notorious."

The prominent feature of the report just published, of the rail-borne trade of the Punjab for the first quarter of this year, is the tremendous falling off in Karachi trade. Nor was the decrease shared by other places, for the exports, both to Bombay and the North-West Provinces, increased. Briefly, Karachi has not only suffered during the quarter as much, but more than Bombay Port, Howrah and the North-West Provinces gained collectively. "For those who believe, with us, that Karachi has a future before it," the Lahore paper remarks, "this result is in the highest degree disappointing."

In the *Punjab Gazette*, under date August 19th, the report of the wheat-crop of the Province, which was incomplete when originally submitted, is presented in full. The total yield is about thirty-six and a half millions of hundred weights ; but it is impossible to calculate how much will be available for export. The Montgomery district gives the highest yield of 856 lbs. per acre ; and Jhelum, the lowest, with only 242 lbs. The highest averages are always returned from those districts which have the largest area under irrigation. Comparing Punjab and English wheat growing, the difference in outturn per acre is tremendous. Nearly eighteen hundredweight of wheat is obtained from each acre in England ; while in the Punjab the average is little over five hundredweight. The Punjab outturn stands on much better terms in comparison with American harvests, where the produce is only about six and a half hundredweights per acre. This fully explains why the Indian wheat trade has become so dangerous a rival to the West.

It is announced that Major C. B. Cooke, the Civil Officer at Bhamo, has recommended Lieutenant T. G. Johnson, of the Lower Burma Commission, for the post of Civil Officer at Mogoung. Although one of the youngest officers in the Commission at the time of the annexation of Upper Burma, Mr. Johnson has served for some months under Major Cooke in the Thongwa district. A contemporary says :—"He has managed to keep his subdivision fairly quiet in troublesome times, and possesses a knowledge of the Burmese people and language which will make him an acquisition in Upper Burma. Mogoung has an evil reputation with the Burmese for unhealthiness. King Mendoom, who never liked sentencing a man to death, kept Mogoung as his penal settlement, and sending an offender there was in his time looked upon as very like a sentence of death. It is to be hoped, for the sake of our officers and men who may be stationed at Mogoung, that its terrors have been greatly exaggerated, or that they will be amenable to sanitary measures."

The private subscriptions in aid of the dispensaries in the North-West Provinces and Oudh last year showed a falling off, both among Europeans and Natives, as compared with those of the previous year. Thus contributions of the Europeans decreased from Rs. 11,866 to Rs. 11,083, and those of the natives from Rs. 47,847 to Rs. 44,005. The decrease appears to have been general throughout the Provinces ; but it is a somewhat remarkable fact that the natives of Agra did not subscribe a single rupee, and that in other large towns, such as Lucknow and Muttra, the amount of subscriptions was very trifling.

The transfer of certain villages of the Jhansi pargana of Gwalior to the British Government in exchange for their pargana of Bhandere has been approved by the Supreme Government, and will shortly be carried into effect. This arrangement, so much desired by the late Maharaja and as now approved, is said to be eminently favourable to the Gwalior State, seeing that it obtains a rich tract for a sterile and troublesome one, the revenue of which was rather nominal than real. At the same time the British station of Jhansi, of great and growing importance, benefits by the command of both banks of the Bahuj river, securing the water-supply, which it will be necessary to store in the manner as has been done with the Betwa, a few miles to the eastward of Jhansi. The uncertainty of the water-supply was the single anxious matter connected with the acquisition of Jhansi, otherwise so desirable on commercial and strategical grounds ; and the arrangements now being concluded with the Gwalior Durbar will, it is hoped, obviate all difficulty and danger on this score.

It is reported at Madras that the question of the exodus of the local Government to the hills has been, to a great extent, settled. Instructions are said to have been issued that, in future, the stay of the officials at Ootacamund is to be limited to three months during the hottest season of the year, and that the establishment to be taken up by each department is to be confined to one senior and one junior clerk and a copyist. The business to be conducted there will consist only of very urgent and important matters.

From the latest Melbourne trade report it appears that, as compared with last year, the decline of the export trade in that colony still continues. From the commencement of the year up to the 17th of July it had amounted to nearly 2½ millions sterling, but it was hoped that later returns would show an improvement, as a large advance had lately taken place in the price of wool. The drought up-country, however, still continues, causing a large deficiency in the harvest, and Victoria, instead of being an exporter of wheat, has become an importer.

The following tantalising little paragraph appears in the Lahore paper :—"We have, for the sake of all concerned, hitherto made no reference to certain unpleasant occurrences at Dalhousie. The case has been disposed of ; the offenders have been severely punished ; and the matter may now be forgotten as soon as possible."

Lord Lonsdale's prowess is once more recorded at length in the newspapers. Last time it was for Mrs. Langtry that he suffered, now he has turned "chucker-out" for Miss Violet Cameron. The noble but erratic peer was, it seems, the travelling treasurer of the Violet Cameron company ; but Lord Lonsdale, not content with his post of treasurer to a burlesque company, also claimed the right of friendship to the leading lady. Hence the little quarrel ; for the leading lady had a husband. All goes well for a few weeks. But at length Miss Cameron's husband shows signs of being troublesome, and is well beaten by the noble lord. When the case is threshed out it appears that Miss Cameron is frightened of her husband, whom she says she has kept ever since her marriage. Lord Lonsdale gallantly acts as her protector, as he would to any other pretty woman. Miss Cameron has applied for a divorce, and Lord Lonsdale has had to pay 40s. from the treasury. A pretty réclame for the Violet Cameron company and Lord Lonsdale, who are still on tour.

Ferryden, a fishing village on the Forfarshire coast, has suffered severely from an outbreak of typhoid fever, the deaths in a few weeks having numbered about forty.

Sir Arthur Bass will take the title of Baron Burton, of Rangemore and of Burton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford. The title by which Sir Thomas Brassey will take his seat in the House of Lords is Lord Brassey of Bulkeley. Sir Thomas was urged to assume the style of Lord Bulkeley (a small patrimonial estate which has been uninterruptedly possessed by his family for over 400 years), but he preferred to associate with the name and to dedicate to the memory of his father the honour now conferred upon him.

Lovers of art have been long puzzled to account for the disappearance of several frescoes and other decorative paintings described by Jacob Vos in his account of the museum at Amsterdam. They were not to be found any longer, and there was no record of their fate. Some years ago M. Greeve, the curator of the Academy of Sciences, discovered a fresco on a ceiling in the museum which had been painted over. This fresco was by Niklaas Held Stockade, according to Vos. He has again lately, in the hall in which Rembrandt's "Night Watch" is placed, discovered a series of frescoes, which seem to be nearly as old as the building. They were all covered over with a thick paper, which had been painted and grained to imitate walnut wood. It is conjectured that this was done about the time of the French invasion, ninety years ago, to protect the pictures from appropriation by the French generals. On the whole they are in a fair state of preservation.

A great number of policemen at Amsterdam have tendered their resignations in consequence of their functions having become too onerous and disagreeable. Nowhere, perhaps, does there exist a more stupid hatred of the police as the guardians of public order and safety than among the populace of Amsterdam and the other large towns of Holland. In fact, the baiting of policemen seems to be considered by the Dutch rabble as even a more innocent and legitimate game than eel-baiting.

Operations were begun at the Singaranni Coal Mines on the 7th instant, under the superintendence of Mr. H. B. Molesworth, an engineer of the railway. The work is at present carried on through the old shaft, which is about 47 feet deep, while the seam of coal is about seven feet thick, of which six feet is said to be fair coal, and some of it very good.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* in Eastern Bengal informs us that the floods have invaded the station where he resides. The Judge, he adds, has to hop to Court on a long line of bricks placed one on the top of the other.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 3-1 South Irish Division Battery, now in Burma, has hitherto been borne on the Madras Establishment as a European Mountain Battery, but on return to India in October next it will be sent to Upper India. The difficulties in the way of providing mules and drivers in Madras are such as seriously to interfere with the efficiency of the battery, and hence its transfer to the Bengal Establishment.

It has been notified in Orders that the Garrison Surgeoncy of Fort William has been abolished with effect from the 1st of August.

In supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the establishments of native farriers, syces, and grass-cutters in British Cavalry regiments in India will be as follows :—

Bengal.—8 Native shoeing smiths, 2 hospital syces, 2 jemadar syces, 276 syces (including 90 for non-commissioned officers' horses), and 525 grass-cutters.

Madras.—8 Native shoeing smiths, 8 jemadar syces, 199 syces (including 90 for non-commissioned officers' horses), and 525 grass-cutters.

Bombay.—8 Native shoeing smiths, 2 jemadar syces, 2 hospital syces, 8 muccadums of syces, 8 muccadums of grass-cutters, 235 syces (including 90 for non-commissioned officers' horses), and 175 grass-cutters.

The additional establishments will be proportionately employed according to the actual increase in the number of horses and men.

The Mackenzie pattern equipment for Native Cavalry has been found unsuitable.

The Secretary of State for India has allowed a lieutenant-colonel on furlough to count as service for pension a period of one year and 35 days when employed on duty during furlough, but has intimated that in future, officers going home under similar conditions, if under any of the old furlough rules, can only count any portion of their leave as pensionary service when the Government of India or the Government under which they may be serving shall, *on their return from leave*, make a specific recommendation to that effect.

The Staff Sergeants of Infantry Battalions in India and the Garrison Staff will be pleased to hear that they are to be allowed to wear gold lace and braid on the collars of their tunics and on all collar facings. Garrison Staff Sergeants will be allowed in addition a pair of shoulder straps with the device "V. R." embroidered in gold. It has also been ordered that all British non-commissioned officers when in general and station hospitals shall wear chevrons of red cloth to denote their rank and to distinguish them from privates. The chevrons will be issued by the Clothing Department, and will be kept in general and station hospitals for issue as required.

Major W. J. Engledue, Royal Engineers, whose exchange with Major Bruce Seton, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, has fallen through, has been ordered home at his own expense.

The retirement of Major J. C. Collins, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, has been cancelled.

Under the orders of the Government of India, all applications from officers for permission to attend the preliminary examinations in England in the Russian language must be submitted through the Adjutant-General in India.

The old British Cavalry Hospital, situated within the Cantonment of Lucknow, has been declared to be a military prison.

Major W. F. Nuthall, of the Manchester Regiment, having completed his tour of service on the Staff, has been ordered to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment.

Major J. B. Rideout, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, and Captain V. H. Maher, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, have been placed on the retired list, with effect from the 10th and 16th August, respectively, and permitted to proceed to England.

Viscount Clandeboye, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, has been attached to the 17th Lancers, pending transfer thereto.

Lieutenant C. F. Beville, Gloucestershire Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, has been ordered to rejoin the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment at Ahmednagar.

THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Recent writers have looked at the question of pilgrim accommodation on boardship entirely from the European standpoint, and the Port Health Officer from the sanitary one. Government, however, has to consider the question in all its bearings. The present allowance of space, nine feet for each adult passenger, was fixed after much consultation of various authorities, and is not, I think, likely to be disturbed by the authorities. No case whatever has been made out against it. As every one is aware, a large proportion of Indian Hadjees is made up of a decrepit, infirm, beggarly lot, and yet so paternal are the Government rules that the death-rate amongst these is no ways alarming ; but, on the contrary, exceedingly satisfactory, looking to all the circumstance of Hajeeism. Before following the advice which has lately been given it, I think it behoves Government to wait till the Hadjees themselves make a stir. Among these are many men quite capable of bringing to notice any hardships that specially strike them. Then, again, there are the various Anjumans who would at once speak out for their brethren if need were. They presumably know more on this subject than Don Quixotes in search of distressed ladies to rescue. I may be allowed to point out that the effect of Government increasing the space would be simply that the Hadj would become a much more expensive thing than it is, and philanthropically disposed as Government may be, it has no more right to legislate in that direction than it has to make it law that no one shall go home except in a first-class P. and O. Company's steamer, and shall, irrespective of all considerations of the previous habits and style of life of a passenger, and the state of his pocket, pay for a passage nothing less than Rs. 800. Another effect would be, ever following unreasonable enthusiasm, that Hadjees would travel by vessels not coming within the operation of the law at all, and where no provision of any kind is made for them—that is, in country craft carrying less than thirty and steamers carrying less than sixty. There are many such to take passengers to Aden, from whence Arab dhows would take them on to Jedda. So that their last state would be worse than their first, and they might justly ask Heaven to save them from their friends. This Hadjee season is over, and we shall have a new system, Cook and Co.'s, inaugurated next year, and I think Government must know that it is not safe to swop horses when crossing a stream.—Yours, &c.,

March 23. OLIVER TWIST.

HOUSE RENT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The demand for house accommodation in Bombay is greater than the supply. Landlords know this well, consequently rents have taken, are still taking, and will continue to take, leaps and bounds at 12, 20, aye even 50 per cent. in the shape of increase Private enterprise should certainly be encouraged, but when it is palpably evident that such is creeping at snail's space in this city, I think, in common with all my fellow-sufferers, that in the total absence of building associations as in England, it is the sacred duty of a benevolent Government, who have the weal of their subjects at heart, to step in and assist private enterprise. I believe Government have it in contemplation to build shortly quarters for the mechanics of the Bombay Mint, and they might well take another step in this direction, and commence to build quarters for their other employés. The menial servants, *i.e.*, peons, &c., should also be cared for by Government by building chawls for them and charging them a small rent ; they are also suffering acutely in the general rise of rents. I believe Government are paying handsome rentals to the landlords for the hire of houses in the Fort to military subordinates in the Ordnance, Commissariat and other departments. By building quarters for these men, Government will save these rents, and release at least 30 dwelling places at present occupied by these men, and thus assist to bring down rents for other in-coming tenants. Some four or five years ago I believe the site at the Cooperage or near its vicinity was to be devoted to a building for Government servants in civil employ, charging a suitable rent to each occupant to cover interest on outlay and repairs, and the plan and estimate were prepared, but for financial reasons this laudable project was pigeon-holed. The Grants Buildings is the resort of many of the Government servants on account of the reasonable rents asked for, but, alas ! this refuge has just been invaded by the mania for raising rents, and is an additional reason why Government should look into the matter of house accommodation, which has now become a very serious one. Government have several houses which they let out to their servants ; but they are very few compared to the demand. The few buildings built lately and being built by private enterprise have been and are eagerly eyed by people, but the rents demanded takes one's breath away. I think the Provincial revenues can well afford to meet the cost of these buildings at the present time, and I trust that this letter will catch the eyes of H. E. Lord Reay and his Councillors. Not only will Government servants be benefited, but the community in general also by the fall in rents which must inevitably follow.

Mr. Murzban, our esteemed Executive Engineer, will be most happy to run up the buildings sharp, only give him the cash.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 25. A SUFFERER.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE is the best antiseptic and deodoriser obtainable. It prevents all putrefaction, and instantly removes the foulest odours, sold in bottles as. 8, Re. 1 and Rs. 2-8 special terms for quantity to Municipalities, Public Institutions, Cavalry Regiments &c. Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF BILL.

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on August 18, the Hon'ble Sir Theodore Hope moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882. He said :—

"About four years have elapsed, I am happy to say, since it was last my duty to come before this Council on the subject of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. During this period the Act has undergone a twofold ordeal. In the first place, its whole working was subjected to a special inquiry made by an officer appointed by the Bombay Government to investigate how far its provisions were really beneficial, or the reverse. This inquiry was analysed and scrutinised by a number of competent officers and eventually referred to the Secretary of State, and the discussions which took place have resulted in certain conclusions of which we now have the benefit. But, besides this ordeal of a special inquiry, the Act has likewise passed through four years of practical working, and during that time we have received four annual reports by two very able officers—Dr. Pollen and the Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade—who filled the office of Special Judge. The result of this ordeal may be stated in a very few words. In the first place, the general working of the Act has been found, on the whole, to be extremely satisfactory ; in the second place, the general phraseology of the Act, about which considerable differences at first arose, has now become, or been made, sufficiently intelligible to be worked by the Courts without conflicting decisions, and without either injustice or the indefinite postponement of the final decision on cases ; and, thirdly, there are still a few improvements in the law apparent which it will be desirable to effect on the present occasion. It is in order therefore to take a certain amount of action under these three heads that I have come before the Council to-day.

"In consequence of the generally satisfactory working of the Act, which is, I believe, now established with scarcely any question from any quarter, the Government of Bombay propose that power should be taken to extend either the whole Act, or certain portions of it, to other parts of the Bombay Presidency. As to what parts such extension will be desirable for, it is not for me at present to say ; that is a matter for the Executive Local Government, but I believe I may indicate that no large or sweeping extension is contemplated at present, and that only such tracts will gradually be brought under the Act as are found to be more or less afflicted with the same evils and difficulties as led to the original legislation in the case of the four Dekkhan Collectorates. Moreover, I think I may add that it is very probable that in some instances the whole Act would not be extended, but only certain portions,—I cannot specify exactly which,—but portions such as those which require the history of transactions with agriculturist-debtors to be investigated, or those which relate to the mode of taking accounts, which have been found to be of enormous value in any suit, would be the first to be applied.

"In regard again to the phraseology, there is only one small improvement contemplated—that is, a better definition of the word 'lease.'

"As to the improvements which are still found desirable in the Act, I need not detain the Council long. One of them is to make the examination of the defendant ordinarily compulsory in all suits under Chapter III., just as it now in under Chapter II., and, consequently, to provide against *ex parte* decrees in such suits, which everybody admits to be an evil.

"Again, it is found desirable that standing crops should not for the purposes of this Act, be treated as immoveable property, and consequently be exempted from being taken in execution of a decree. They are usually the legitimate security for an advance for the purposes of cultivation, and it seems only fair that the persons who make the advances should look to the standing crops for their recoupment if necessary.

"Moreover, it is found desirable, as a matter of administrative convenience, to relieve the Village-Registrars of the duty of registering such documents as are liable to registration under the ordinary Registration Act. It is proposed to confer it on what are called Taluka-Registrars, who will, however, follow the peculiar procedure provided under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act when the executants are agriculturists. Again, there is a small alteration desired in section 72 of the Act with regard to the time of limitation.

"The only other alteration which I ought to mention, as being of importance, is with reference to the powers of Conciliators to require the attendance of persons against whom applications are made under section 39 of the Act. This proposal to give Conciliators the power of requiring attendance was negatived by this Council in 1882, contrary to the advice of the Local Government and of a considerable number of other authorities. At the same time the question then certainly was one which was reasonably open to doubt and difference of opinion, and it is just as well that we should have had four more years in order to obtain more conclusive data and opinions upon it. The result of this lapse of time is that the Bombay Government are still of opinion that the power should be given, and that it appears to us now desirable that the Legislature should no longer hesitate to confer it. With regard to the details of the subject I will reserve my remarks till the next occasion when the Bill comes before the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Theodore Hope also introduced the Bill.

THE RESCUE OF THE BRIGANTINE FLORA.

The following Resolution of the Government of Bombay regarding the rescue of the brigantine Flora had been issued :—

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 21st August, 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1956, dated 17th July 1886, submitting with his remarks a letter No. 2,518, dated 23rd June 1886 from the Collector of Kolaba, together with a detailed report by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Forest Settlement Officer, relating to the history of the salvage of the brigantine Flora which narrowly escaped destruction off that coast on Sunday, the 20th idem, stating that it is satisfactory to note that no lives were lost, that the valuable services rendered by Mr. Sinclair entitled that gentleman to the warmest commendations of Government, and that Mr. Foster, who commanded the Kennery life-boat, also deserves very great praise ; observing that Mr. Sinclair's request to replace his jury-mast by a proper flag-staff and Mr. Keyser's recommendation about the 8 lbs. charge cartridges for the Kolaba Fort guns should be considered ; expressing his concurrence with the district officers in thinking that the hull of the wrecked Bhavani should not be sold ; and adding that it is very desirable that the Bhavani should be replaced by a new boat.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1957, dated 17th July 1886, submitting a letter No. 2565, dated 27th June 1886, from the Collector of Kolaba, together with a letter No. 192, dated 26th idem, from Mr. Sinclair ; and stating as follows :—

"2. Undersigned recommends that sanction may be accorded to the expenditure (Rs. 223 in all) proposed by the Collector in paragraphs 5 and 6 of his letter. Undersigned sees no objection to Government recovering from the owners of the Flora such sum as the Captain of the ship has undertaken to pay if required (*vide* postscript to Mr. Keyser's No. 2565 of 27th June 1886). Undersigned also recommends that the five men from Mr. Sinclair's own boat should also be awarded a bonus of Rs. 10 per head.

"3. Mr. Sinclair repeats his request of not selling the hull of the Bhavani and undersigned has already supported the proposal. His request for a new boat demands early consideration."

Memorandum from the Marine Department of the Secretariat, No. 302 and 303-M., dated 6th August 1886, transferring the papers for disposal.

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has read with a lively satisfaction the reports of Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Keyser regarding the rescue from imminent danger on the 20th June last and following days of the brigantine Flora, and, in recording his cordial thanks to Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Foster, of Kennery Island, for their cool and gallant conduct in very trying circumstances, has pleasure in stating that the circumstances of the case will be reported to the Home authorities in view to the medal of the Royal Humane Society being conferred on these two gentlemen, and on such of the crews of the life-boats as have not already received it. It will further be recommended that a certificate from the Society shall be bestowed on such members of the crews as have already received the medal. It is not overlooked that Mr. Keyser, although from physical disability he was unable to proceed in person to the rescue, yet did all that was possible *to* procure aid from Bombay to the distressed ship.

2. Rewards amounting to Rs. 215 to the persons mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Collector's letter No. 2,565, dated 27th June 1886, and of Rs. 10 each to the five men from Mr. Sinclair's boat the Nora as recommended in paragraph 2 of memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1957, dated 17th July 1886, are sanctioned. The charge of Rs. 8 incurred in launching the Allen Shuttleworth is also sanctioned. The Marine Department may be asked to recover from the owners or agents of the Flora such charges as the Captain undertook to pay.

3. Mr. Sinclairs' proposal to utilise the hull of the wrecked life-boat the Bhavani as a watch hut for the look-out men at the Kolaba Fort is approved. A separate report should be submitted regarding the construction of a new boat to replace the Bhavani. His request that the jury-mast which he has hitherto kept up at his own expense should be replaced by a proper flag-staff of the height specified by him is approved and sanctioned.

4. The papers may be transferred to the Marine Department after issue of this Resolution with a view to the issue of orders regarding the supply of cartridges for the signal guns at the Kolaba Fort.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned special general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Captain Morland presiding. There were present :—Captains G. W. Martin and H.O. Selby, R.E. ; Lieutenant-Colonel A.B. Portman ; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether ; Surgeon-Majors J. Arnott and G. Waters ; Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasji Hormasji, and Rustomji Nasserwanji Khory ; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart. ; the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik ; Messrs. J. P. Cornforth ; G. Cotton ; J. R. Duxbury ; A. M. Gubbay ; Dosabhoy Framjee : Jehangir Byramjee Murzban ; Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir ; Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee ; Kavasjee Dady Limjee ; Pherozeshah M. Mehta ; Eknath Raghunath Khote ; Fazulbhoy Visram ; Gokuldas Jugmohundas ; Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik ; Mahomed Hussein Hakim ; Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee ; Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy ; Naorojee Byramjee Suntook ; Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally ; Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy ; Raghunath Narayan Khote ; Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani ; Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy ; and Tribbhowandas Vurjeewandas.

FREE STUDENTSHIP AT THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The following letter from the Superintendent of the Veterinary College and Hospital, as well as Government resolution on the subject, was submitted :—

"I have the honour to report on the present condition of the buildings, &c., for the Veterinary College on the Parel Estate, and on that of the Hospital for Animals, of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as regards their utilization for teaching purposes.

"2. Of the college buildings, the central bungalow (comprising class rooms, office, consulting room, library, chemical laboratory, museum, and students' sitting room, together with quarters for the assistant superintendent) will, I am informed authoritatively by the Executive Engineer of the Presidency, be available by the end of June next. This building when finished and duly furnished will suffice for the accommodation, during the first year's course of study, the hospital being available for clinical purposes. The detached buildings comprise forge and shoeing-shed, farrier's quarters (kitchen, &c.), and dissecting room with *post mortem* house. These are planned, their sites approved and marked, and will be built directly the central building is finished with a view to their being available in time for the second session of study.

"3. The hospital buildings of the society comprise satisfactory cattle-sheds (for ninety-six animals), a stable (for thirty-six horses), servants' quarters, and a food-store. I understand from the secretary to the society that it is intended to shortly add some such buildings as the following :—Office, pharmacy, drug store, boiler-house, isolation ward, dog-ward, more cattle sheds and a paddock. The hospital has actually been in work since 1st December 1885, under the supervision of Mr. J. F. Lallee, a graduate of the Madras Agricultural School, who holds no veterinary qualification, but has practised as a veterinarian in Bombay for some years. The buildings for accommodation of cattle and horses are well ventilated, ample, and drained in an efficient manner ; in fact, well adapted to requirements. At present they contain enough patients to give our first sessioners ample opportunities for practical study of simple diseases and the handling of sick and sound animals.

"4. The estate is considered too far from Bombay to secure horse practice, but it is no farther than the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, is from the West End and City of London or Alford Veterinary College from Paris, and neither of those institutions complains of deficiency of horse practice. Bombay, too, is rapidly absorbing Parel in its extension northwards. However, we must accept the view that the heat of Bombay will prevent many horse-patients being brought a distance. It is to be hoped that when the college and hospital are in fair working order a sufficient influx of horse-patients will afford the students every facility for practical study of equine medicine and surgery. As regards cattle practice, the Bombay college should in time become 'second to none' among veterinary-teaching institutions. The estate is ample in size, has two conveniently situated gates, that of the hospital opening on a main road. There is good room for examinations as to soundness, exercising patients, the detection of lameness, &c.

"5. Thus at the end of June next the buildings essential for first year's study will be ready, and if we have students, teachers, and appliances available we can begin teaching at the commencement of July next."

Resolution.—The report by the Superintendent is so far satisfactory that it shows he will be ready to commence work and receive pupils by the 1st July next. Intimation to this effect should be given to the Political Agents, Kathiawar, Idar, and Kolhapur, the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and the Collectors throughout the Presidency. The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and the Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should also be informed.

2. As regards appliances it appears that Rs. 4,000, the estimated cost of furniture, books, instruments, models, &c., are included in the sum of Rs. 32,000 provided, under Government Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 69, dated 12th January 1886, in the budget for 1886-87, for the Bombay Veterinary College and Hospital, and the Superintendent should be requested to submit at his earliest convenience his proposals under the above head.

T. D. Mackenzie,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Extract paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 4421, dated 2nd June, 1884.

4. The Governor in Council is of opinion that at starting at least it will suffice to provide for 15 free studentships, and 15 stipendiary studentships. Each stipendiary student would receive Rs. 5 per mensem. For ordinary students the college fee might be fixed at Rs. 60 per annum, and Native States and local bodies sending students to the college would be required to pay the fees of the students so sent.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioners on the subject was read :—

Bombay, 20th August 1886.

Sir,—With reference to Government Resolution No. 4168, dated 10th June last, forwarded to you under this office No. 46,863, dated 15th ultimo, I have the honor to forward copy of another resolution received wherein Government desire the Corporation to make the nomination as soon as possible, as there is no machinery or procedure prescribed by the Municipal Acts for the disposal of this kind of business. Perhaps the Corporation will deem it expedient to appoint a small committee to consider and adjudicate on the several applications. Thirteen applications have been received, and the names of the several applicants, with a statement of educational and other references given by them are tabulated below.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved that as suggested by the Commissioner, the following committee be appointed for the purpose of considering applications and selecting candidates for free-studentships in the Bombay Veterinary College and Hospital ; that hereafter, as vacancies occur among the students nominated by the Corporation, public notifications of the same be given by advertisements in the local newspapers ; and that the Government resolution on the subject be recorded. The committee to consist of the following members :—The chairman of the Town Council, the chairman of the Corporation, Mr. M. H. Hakim, and Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar.

Mr. Sayani seconded the resolution.

Dr. Blaney thought the power of nomination should be left altogether with the Municipal Commissioner, as he feared that any assistance which that officer was likely to get from the proposed committee would be rather of an obstructive character.

Mr. P. M. Mehta feared that however fair-minded such a committee might be, a certain amount of patronage was likely to creep in. In order to obviate this difficulty, he would propose an amendment to the effect that the candidates should be selected by a competitive examination, and that a committee, headed by the Municipal Commissioner, be appointed for the purpose.

The amendment was seconded by Dr. Blaney.

Dr. Waters moved another amendment to the effect that the Principal of the Veterinary College and Hospital be invited to act with the Municipal Commissioner and the committee in the selection of candidates for free studentships. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Hakim.

The Commissioner said that he should not like to have anything to do with the examination of candidates. He thought that the passing of a certain school standard would afford a better guarantee of general education than any examination which the committee might hold. Nor did he think the committee would be inclined to spend time over the examinations.

On a division, the amendments were rejected, and the original motion was carried by 12 votes to 7.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL BY HALLCORE INSPECTORS.

A petition from Mohola Jews and other halalkores making statements against halalkores and other sub-inspectors of the Health Department was read to the meeting. It was stated that it was now upwards of seven months since they had first made their complaint, but that no reply had yet been vouchsafed to them. The sub-inspectors against whom they had preferred charges of levying blackmail were still secure in their appointments, while the applicants had been thrown out of employment, and had found no redress. It was also stated that the inspectors had been telling them to thank themselves for their foolishness in having moved in the matter and thereby brought on their own ruin.

A letter by the Municipal Commissioner on the subject stated that the result of a departmental inquiry showed that the complaints made by the halalkores could not be substantiated.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, the matter was referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

A PETITION FROM KHETWADY.

Another petition which was also referred to the Commissioner for disposal was from certain residents of 2nd Parsiwada Street, Khetwady, praying that they might be allowed time till October to comply with notices requiring them to provide proper troughs and pipes to their houses.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD AND FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas withdrew the following motion standing in his name, saying that he did so on assurances given by the Commissioner to look into the matter:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation if he is aware of any authority under which funeral processions of any section of the Bombay community are prohibited from passing along the Queen's Road, or any particular public road in the city."

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee (chairman), Col. Portman, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Captain Morland, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Waters, Mr. R. N. Khote, Col. Merewether, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Mr. R. M. Sayani, and Mr. M. N. Banajee.

WITHDRAWAL OF A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

Some correspondence was submitted to the Council relating to a suit brought by Luxmibai, widow of Jagannath Sankerset, against the Municipality, claiming a certain sum for damages sustained by her house in consequence of the drainage works. The suit was dismissed on the parties coming to an arrangement, by which the claimant was to pay her own costs, and the drainage contractors, Syed Ebrahim Osman and Company, were to pay the costs of the Municipality. It appears that Mr. Babool Jagonnath, one of the partners in the firm of contractors, who were liable for the damages, called on Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, and stated that he had arranged with Luxmibai's representatives for the withdrawal of all the proceedings against the defendants, and that his firm undertook to pay all the costs of the defendants.

The correspondeuce was recorded on the motion of the chairman.

The Council then adjourned.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

SURREY *V.* AUSTRALIANS.

This match opened at Kennington-oval, on Thursday, July 29, the Colonists being dismissed for 185, and when stumps were drawn for the day Surrey had lost one wicket for 39, that of Mr. Shuter, the not-outs being Abel 18 and Diver 6. The game was continued at about 20 minutes to 12 on Friday morning, Diver and Abel going on with Surrey's innings, to the bowling of Palmer and Spofforth. At 51 the batsmen were parted, Diver being clean bowled by Palmer. Mr. W. W. Read, then went in, and a splendid stand was made, the Australians having to try all their regular bowlers. At lunch time the two batsmen were still together, the total being 177 for two wickets. The game was resumed at about 12 minutes to three, Trumble and Garrett sharing the bowling. Abel made 8 runs in one over, and the Australian total was equalled with only two wickets down. However, at 186 Mr. Read was bowled for a splendid innings of 80, which included nine fours, five threes, and ten twos. No fewer than 135 runs were put on for the third wicket. Maurice Read came in, and the 200 went up amid considerable cheering. Abel, with a four to square leg, completed his 100 at four o'clock, the feat being received with great applause. Jones bowled for Spofforth at 269, but no change seemed to make any difference to the batsmen. Three hundred went up at 85 minutes past four with only three wickets down. At 314 Garret was tried for Jones and directly after Blackham went on for Bruce, he being the eighth member of the Australian team who had bowled during the innings. At the close of the day's play, Abel and Maurice Read were still not out—the former's total standing at 144 and the latter's at 156—Surrey having a score of 427 with the loss of only three wickets. On Saturday the match terminated in a complete defeat of the Colonists by an innings and 209 runs. When play was resumed Maurice Read and Abel were opposed by Spofforth and Giffen. Three maiden overs were bowled in succession, and then a catch at short mid-on got rid of Abel, Palmer taking the ball at the second attempt. Abel's innings of 144, which lasted about six hours and 50 minutes, included 14 fours, seven threes, and 20 twos. Abel had a very cordial reception as he came back to the dressing-room. Mr. Roller, the next batsman, was easily caught without scoring. Lohmann now became Maurice Read's partner, and for a little time runs were put on very fast. With a very lucky snick from Giffen's bowling he passed Shrewsbury's record score against the Australians of 164. The total had reached 169, when from a tremendous drive M. Read was splendidly caught by Palmer at mid-on. Read batted for four hours and 10 minutes; his innings of 186, the highest ever obtained against Australian bowling in this country, comprising 23 fours, 12 threes, and 10 twos. He also was enthusiastically cheered, the Australians joining in the applause. On Jones going in Garrett went on to bowl for Spofforth, and then Surrey's inning's rapidly came to an end. At 472 Jones was easily caught at extra mid-off: at 493 Wood was bowled; at 494 Bowley was bowled, and just after a drive for four by Lohmann had sent up the 500. Beaumont was also bowled; the innings closing shortly before one o'clock for 501, the biggest total ever made in England against Australians. Lohmann took out his bat for a freely-hit 31. Giffen bowled wonderfully well, taking six of the seven wickets that fell. With 316 runs wanted to save a single innings defeat, the Australians went in a second time, and succeeded in raising 107, the principal score (39) being made by Giffen. Of the other batsmen Scott contributed 18, M'Ilwraith 12, Spofforth 10, Jones 9, Blackham (not out) 7, Jarvis 4, Garrett 2, Trumble and Bruce not scoring. Appended will be found the full score and analysis.

AUSTRALIANS.

1st inn.		2nd inn.	
Mr. S. A. Jones, c Wood, b Bowley	25	b Jones	9
Mr. H. J. H. Scott (captain), b Bowley	8	l b w, b Jones	18
Mr. G. Giffen, b Jones	59	b Beaumont	39
Mr. G. E. Palmer, c W Read, b Bowley	13	b Lohmann	1
Mr. J. M'Ilwraith, c Roller, b Lohmann	21	c Jones, b Lohmann	12
Mr. J. W. Trumble, b Lohmann	12	c Roller, b Lohmann	0
Mr. A. H. Jarvis, not out	21	b Lohmann	4
Mr. J. M'C. Blackham, b Bowley	7	not out	7
Mr. W. Bruce, c Lohmann, b Bowley	0	b Lohmann	0
Mr. T. W. Garrett, c Wood, b Bowley	11	c W. Read, b Lohmann	2
Mr. F. R. Spofforth, b Bowley	0	c Jones, b Beaumont	10
Byes 4, l-b 4	8	Leg-byes 2, n b 3	5
Total	185	Total	107

SURREY.

R. Abel, c Palmer, b Giffen	144
Mr. J. Shuter (captain), b Spofforth	13
E. J. Diver, b Palmer	14
Mr. W. W. Read, b Trumble	80
M. Read, c Palmer, b Giffen	186
Mr. W. E. Roller, c Scott, b Giffen	0
G. Lohmann, not out	31
G. Jones, c Scott, b Garrett	2
H. Wood, b Giffen	8
J. Bowley, b Giffen	0
J. Beaumont, b Giffen	2
Byes 11, l b 5, w 2, n b 3	21
Total	501

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w
Bowley	57	31	64	7	Beaumont	15	6	25	0
Lohmann	55	31	60	2	Jones	16	1	14	1
Abel	11	4	10	0	Roller	8	5	4	0

Second Innings.

Lohmann	44	19	58	6	Jones	19	13	12	2
Bowley	19	11	21	0	Beamont	10·2	9	4	2
Roller	6	4	7	0					

Lohmann, Bowley, and Roller each delivered one no balll

SURREY.—First Innings.

Spofforth	50	21	102	1	Bruce	15	2	29	0
Palmer	41	27	80	1	Trumble	29	12	43	1
Giffen	54,1	22	106	6	Jones	15	8	19	0
Garret	46	20	74	1	Blackham	16	8	27	0

Spofforth bowled three no-balls, Palmer one wide, and Trumble one wide.

FALL OF WICKETS.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	55	79	117	143	116	161	165	185	185

Second Innings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	29	34	38	88	88	88	88	91	107

SURREY.—First Innings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	51	186	427	427	469	472	493	495	501

Umpires: C. K. Pullin and F. H. Farrands.

THE AUSTRALIANS *V.* KENT.

The Canterbury week, which opened in dismal weather, commenced with a match between the Colonists and the county team. The cricket was all in favour of the county, the Australians probably showing to less advantage than at any time in the tour. On Monday Kent, who had been put in first by their opponents, had two hours and three-quarters' batting, during which time they had lost half their wickets for 118 runs, George Hearne being not out 38. Next day George Hearne with Christopherson faced Giffen and Garrett. Before he scored the amateur was caught at mid-on, but Thornton was playing very good cricket when he was run out, Jones cleverly throwing down the wicket, prior to which George Hearne had given a chance of stumping to Blackham. Neither Marchant nor Alec Hearne gave any trouble, but Wootton stopped until he had made 11, when he put his leg in front of one from Garrett, and had to pay the penalty, the innings closing at ten minutes to one for 171, which, considering the state of the wicket and the bad start made, was a really good performance. Garrett was a long way the most successful with the ball, George Hearne, who went in first wicket down, carried out his bat for 53, having played admirable cricket while he was there. His principal hits were a 5, five 4's, and six 2's. The Colonists only wanted 92 runs to save following on, but, strange as it may appear, they were unable to get so many, Wootton and G. G. Hearne sending the side to the right about in the short space of two hours for 79. Of this number Jones contributed 30 in his best style, but his stroke when he was caught and bowled by G. Hearne was a dreadfully tame one. The only others to obtain double figures were Palmer and Blackham, the latter of whom carried out his bat for 17. The result was attained chiefly through fine fielding, the exertions of Frank Hearne (who caused Garrett to be run out). Wootton, George, and Alec Hearne, and Christopherson being very brilliant. A word of praise must also be accorded M. C. Kemp, who has never kept wicket so well, and, as will be seen from the scoresheet, he had a hand in dismissing five batsmen. His stumping of Spofforth and catching of Palmer were very fine performances. Being 93 runs in the rear the Colonials had, of course, to follow on, and at 4-25 entered upon their second innings with Jones and Blackham, to the bowling of Wootton and G. G. Hearne. Jones made 11 out of the first dozen, and was then caught at short-leg in nice style by Alec Hearne. The not-out of the previous innings was the next to go, being clean bowled by Wootton for a dozen. Palmer joined Giffen and Alec Hearne relieved his brother, and got Palmer—who had previously been missed at cover-point—nicely caught in the slips by Lord Harris. Giffen gave a hard chance to the wicket-keeper ere he had scored, afterwards playing admirable cricket for 22, when he fell to a fine catch by Christopherson at mid-off. Jarvis was bowled for nought, and five wickets were down for 54. Scott and Trumble defied all bowling changes until just before the call of time, when the captain was run out, and stumps were drawn, with the Colonists still in a minority of four runs, and with only four wickets to fall. On resuming, on Wednesday, the bowling of Alec Hearne and Wootton, the rest of the side did but little, four wickets falling for 35 runs in forty-five minutes, Wootton once more secured half the wickets. Kent were left to obtain 32 runs to win, and at 12-40 sent in Patterson and Frank Hearne to face the bowling of Spofforth and Giffen. The attack was very strong and the fielding perfect, so that for a while runs came at funeral pace, and Frank Hearne at the wicket did not seem at all comfortable with the bowling. After driving Giffen for a couple and cutting him for 3, Patterson put a ball up dangerously near Spofforth at square leg. When eleven runs were wanted, Palmer replaced Giffen, and in his second over Hearne sent two successive balls to the square leg boundary. A couple of maidens followed, and then, after a single, Hearne drove Spofforth on for 4, winning the match at a quarter-past one by ten wickets. There was very little applause at the close, the result being assured from the outset. Score:—

KENT.

F. Hearne, c. Palmer, b Giffen	0	S. Christopherson c Palmer, b Garrett	0
W. H. Patterson, l b w, b Giffen	16	A. J. Thornton, run out	13
G. G. Hearne, not out	53	F. Marchant, b Giffen	7
Lord Harris, c Spofforth, b Palmer	24	A. Hearne, b Garrett	2
L. Wilson, b Giffen	15	J. Wootton, l b w, b Garrett	11
M. C. Kemp, c Blackham, b Garrett	15	B 10, l b 3, n b 2	15
		Total	171

Second Innings.—F. Hearne, not out, 15; Patterson, not out, 20. Total, 35.

AUSTRALIANS.

1st Inn.		1st Inn.	
S. P. Jones, c and b G. G. Hearne	30	c A Hearne, b Wootton	11
H. J. H. Scott, (captain), c and b A. Hearne	7	run out	28
G. Giffen, c Kemp, b Wootton	2	c Christopherson b Wotton	22
G. E. Palmer, c Kemp, b Wootton	13	c Harris, b A Hearne	1
A. H. Jarvis, st Kemp, b G. G. Hearne	3	b Wootton	0
J. M'Ilwraith, b G. G. Hearne	0	b A. Hearne	4
J. W. Trumble, c Christopherson, b Wootton	5	not out	22
J. M'C. Blackham, not out	17	b Wootton	12
T. W. Garrett, run out	0	c Kemp, b A. Hearne	14
E. Evans, b Wootton	2	run out	4
F. R. Spofforth, st Kemp, b Wootton	0	c G. G. Hearne, b Wootton	3
		B 1, l b 1	2
Total	79	Total	123

KENT.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Giffon	74	39	74	4	Palmer	21	11	25	1
Evans	16	8	14	0	Garrett	29·2	19	26	4
Spofforth	8	1	17	0					

Giffen delivered two no-balls.

Second Innings.

Spofforth	11	5	14	0	Palmer	3	1	9	0
Giffen	7	2	12	0					

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

Wootton	32·2	18	40	5	Christopherson	2	0	9	0
A. Hearne	12	7	11	1	G. G. Hearne	23	11	19	3

Second Innings.

Wooton	50	27	60	5	A. J. Thornton	3	2	7	0
G. G. Hearne	14	7	16	0	Christopherson	3	0	12	0
A. Hearne	34	21	26	3					

Umpires—Luke, Greenwood, and West.

THE AUSTRALIANS *V.* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The presence of an Australian team is always a special attraction at Clifton, and on August 5th there must have been nearly 5,000 people on the College Ground. The Australians, who left out Spofforth and Bonnor, lost the toss, and Gloucestershire on going in to bat, played an innings of 220. Mr. W. G. Grace did very little, but some admirable batting was shown by Mr. Moberley, Mr. Brain, and Mr. E. M. Grace, the three gentlemen scoring between them 164 runs out of 212 from the bat. Palmer and Giffen bowled finely, and divided the ten wickets between them. The Australians had less than an hour's batting, and lost one wicket for 64 runs, Jones and Giffen being not out at the call of time with 32 and 30 respectively. The Australians continued batting next morning when they fared very badly, quickly losing four wickets for six runs. Jones and Blackham then improved matters put on runs rapidly, but the former batsman should have been caught at slip and the latter at point. Page went on for Woof, and again Blackham was missed at point. Except for his chance Jones played capital cricket. The two batsmen put on 87 runs during their partnership. Jones's excellent 67 included five fours, four threes, and seven twos. The others, however, did very little. Play was not resumed, until five minutes to three, when Jarvis was stumped and the innings closed for 211, or only nine runs behind. Score:

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr O G Radcliffe, c Palmer, b Giffen	0	c Palmer, b Giffen	28
Mr E M Grace, c and b Giffen	44	c Scott, b Giffen	7
Mr W G Grace, c Jarvis, b Giffen	9	not out	15
Mr J H Brain, c Garrett, b Palmer	60	not out	20
Mr F Townsend, c Jarvis, b Giffen	24		
Mr W O Moberley, st Blackham, b Palmer	60		
Mr H V Page, st Blackham, b Giffen	0		
Painter, b Palmer	1		
Mr G Francis, st Blackham, b Palmer	1		
Woof, not out	13		
Mr J A Bush, b Palmer	0		
Byes, 2; leg-byes, 6	8		
	220		70

AUSTRALIANS.

S P Jones, c Bush, b W G Grace	67	A H Jarvis, st Bush, b W G Grace	25
H J H Scott, b Woof	0	J M'Ilwraith, b W G Grace	1
G Giffen, c and b Woof	30	W Bruce, b W G Grace	1
G E Palmer, b W G Grace	1	E Evans, not out	15
T W Garrett, b W G Grace	0	Extras	11
J W Trumble, b W G Grace	0		
J M C Blackham, b Woof	60		211

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE GENTLEMEN *V.* PARSEES.

This match was concluded at Northampton on July 31, in fine weather, when the home team won by an innings and 62 runs. Northamptonshire completed their first venture for 263, but on the Parsees going in all ten wickets fell to Beal and March for the small total of 25. On following on Morenas played really fine cricket for fifty-five, whilst Dr. Patell and A. C. Major rendered good assistance, the total being taken to 176 before the venture closed. A rather novel thing occurred during the match, March knocking out of the ground a stump which stuck on its point a distance of twelve feet six inches from the others, where it remained during the luncheon interval. Full score analysis:—

PARSEES.

1st inn.		2nd inn.	
A. C. Major, b March	3	run out	24
J. M. Morenas, b Beal	2	st Darnell, b Beal	55
Dr. D. H. Patell, st Darnell, b Beal	3	c Beal, b Stockburn	21
M. P. Banajee, c Darnell, b Beal	0	b March	1
B. P. Balla, st Darnell, b Beal	3	c T. Welch, b Thursby	18
M. Framjee, st Darnell, b Beal	4	b March	10
S. H. Harver, b Beal	5	c T. Welch, b Beal	4
D. D. Khambatta, b March	1	b Stockburn	3
S. M. Bhedwar, b March	3	not out	12
B. B. Baria, st Darnell, b Beal	0	c Gubbins, b Thursby	4
J. D. Pockhanawala, not out	0	b Beal	5
Extras	1	Extras	19
Total	25	Total	176

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE GENTLEMEN.

C R Thursby, b Framjee	2	Capt Scott, b Framjee	4
T H G Welch, run out	3	T G Beal, c Banajee, b Framjee	15
J Turner, b Khambatta	30	W March, b Bhedwar	18
F C R Welch, b Framjee	11	T J Stockburn, not out	0
J P Kingston, b Patell	7	Extras	[illegible]
W C Gubbins, b Framjee	41		
A J Darnell, c Major, b Framjee	[illegible]	Total	263

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
Framjee	38	13	77	6	Major	13	0	42	0
Bhedwar	12.2	4	23	1	Patell	12	3	35	1
Khambatta	23	7	60	1					

Khambatta bowled three wides.

PARSEES.—First Innings.

Beal	16.3	9	11	7	March	16	11	14	3

Second Innings.

Capt. Scott	17	9	28	0	J P Kingston	7	0	15	0
Thursby	17	8	30	2	Stockburn	14	8	17	2
F Welch	13	6	18	0	Beal	15.2	7	17	3
Gubbins	14	5	23	0	March	7	3	9	2

Scott, Thursby, and Stockburn delivered one wide each, and Beal three.

SUSSEX CLUB AND GROUND *V.* PARSEES.

Fine weather favoured the commencement of this two days' match on the County Ground, Brighton, on August 2nd. The Parsees, although having the advantage of winning the toss, were all dismissed for 94. Patell and Baria, the only two batsmen who reached double figures, showed admirable form. The home team lost three wickets for 87 runs, but then Heasman and Greenfield made a fine stand, no less than 117 runs being put on while they were together. Mr. Heasmans innings was a very creditable one, his hitting being free and clean. Mr. Greenfield and Mr. Turnbull played out time, when the score stood at 231 for the loss of four wickets. On the second day the not outs, Greenfield and Turnbull, were together until 266, both batsmen hitting freely. Mr. Greenfield's innings included three fours and seven twos. The innings closed for 360, and the visitors in their second venture compiled 97. Mr. A. C. Major headed the score with an excellent thirty-one, his innings being a very creditable display. The match ended in favour of the Sussex Club and Ground by an innings and 169 runs. Score:

SUSSEX CLUB AND GROUND.

G. H. Cotterill, run out	14
F. T. Pearson, c Baria, b Khambatta	28
W. G. Heasman, c Patell, b Khambatta	100
R. K. Samson, b Major	14
F. F. J. Greenfield, b Major	62
R. M. Turnbull, c Khambatta, b Major	32
C. Philcox, b Patell	22
R. C. H. Gresson, b Libuwalla	7
S. M. J. Woods, c P. Major, b Khambatta	31
F. C. Lingard, c Patel', b Framjee	15
F. Mowatt, not out	2
Extras	33
Total	360

PARSEES.

1st Inn.		2nd Inn.	
D H Patell, c Heasman, b Philcox	18	c Turnbull, b Greenfield	4
M Banajee, b Pearson	7	l b w, b Greenfield	13
B Balla, l b w, b Lingard	24	c Woods, b Pearson	2
D Khambatta, c Heasman, b Lingard	0	c Woods, b Greenfield	1
A C Major, c Wood, b Turnbull	4	run out	31
S Harvar, c Heasman, b Woods	9	c Turnbull, b Greenfield	2
A Libuwalla, b Turnbull	6	not out	0
M Framjee, c & b Woods	0	b Greenfield	8
B Baria, b Mowett	3	b Philcox	11
J Poohkhana, not out	9	b Philcox	2
P Major, run out	5	c Pearson, b Greenfield	13
Extras	9	Extras	10
Total	94	Total	97

EXTRAORDINARY SCORING.

In a match played at Hampstead on August 4, between Hampstead and the Stoics A. E. Stoddart, playing for the former, compiled the marvellous total of four hundred and eighty-five, which is the highest individual innings on record, the previous best being four hundred and nineteen (not out) by J. S. Carrick agaist Priory Park. He was at the wicket six hours, and the only chance he gave was when he had made four hundred and twenty-one. The total reached 814, which, however, is not the highest for an innings, the best being 920, made by the Orleans Club against Rickling Green on August, 3, 1882. Score:

HAMPSTEAD.

A E Stoddart, c Kelly, b Renny	485	H S Turberville, b Kelly	5
W R Marshall, b Oscar	6	P Dollar, c Lavender, b Renny	38
J G Beach, c Lavender, b Fleming	98	H G Rooth, c Carter, b Kelly	1
E Swift, c Kelly, b Carter	92	T M C Stewart, not out	0
A R Parker, c Kelly, b Carter	4	E O'Dwyer, absent	0
F A K Doyle, c and b Daniel	27	Byes 51, l b 6, w 1	58
		Total	814

The Stoics did not bat.

TRAGIC END TO A RAJAH'S AMOURS.

A notification appears in the *Gazette of India* announcing that Ram Singh, of Bansi, in the Basti District, is in consequence of misconduct "hereby" deprived of his title of Raja. It is not likely that many of those who may read this brief sentence will be able to connect it with a story of brutality and crime such as is seldom heard even in the courts of law. At the gates of the house of Ram Singh at Bansi there lived in December last a cartman of his, whose misfortune it was to possess a daughter of singular beauty. The girl had been betrothed to a cousin, and the marriage was in a few days to take place, but the Raja had also seen the girl and had been struck by her looks. The father was sent for, and as he refused compliance, was severely beaten and confined, but the only effect on the family was that the girl was sent away to the house of a relative in a neighbouring village. But the Raja would not be baulked, and two servants were sent after her, and found her with her father, two cousins, and the wife of one of them. None of these four persons attempted to offer any resistance to the Raja's servants as they seized their prey; but, exasperated by her struggles, one of them drew a tulwar and cut her down. Then, fearing to be identified by the father, they killed him also. The three witnesses fled in terror, and, being worked upon afterwards by the local police, their minds were so shaken that the evidence was insufficient for a conviction. Such were the facts as they are summarised by the Sessions Judge, who while obliged to acquit the two accused before him, pronounced that the murders were undoubtedly committed by the dependents of the dissolute Raja. It will not be said that justice has been satisfied for this outrage by the withdrawal of a titular distinction: but it was the only punishment possible. The result of the case is thoroughly instructive as illustrating the difficulties that are thrown in the way of the law by the abject disposition of the people, and their refusal to help themselves in the least degree. The father, Ram Pershad, endured beating and ill-usage, and remained firm in his passive refusal to the proposals of the Raja: but when the chaprassis came to threaten, and a show of resistance might have saved his daughter's life and his own, he would not raise a hand. As for the other witnesses they not only fled in helpless terror to the jungle, but when they had come into the police station to report, one of them was induced to say that he himself had killed the girl for fear of the fate that threatened her, and the father too for seeming to incline to the Raja's wishes. What is justice to do with such allies?—*Pioneer.*

FEEDER RAILWAYS.

A roving correspondent of the *Pioneer*, in describing a steam tramway which runs from Ostend to Nieuport, says:—When they get clear of the Ostende boulevard, the little trains which every now and then pass my windows at three or four miles an hour—doing that apparently with much effort and groaning—plack up their spirits and rattle along the level road at a very creditable pace. Of course, they are cheap and nasty, considered as railways, these *chemins de fer vicinaux*, but nevertheless they would just suit some emergencies in India I suspect. I wonder has the D. P. W., in any of the holes of its vast rabbit warrens at Calcutta or Simla got a portrait of a Belgian country locomotive with the appropriate cars attached. Of course, the rails are laid down on the common road and the carts have to keep on the other side, but the trains do not run at night, and they would stop if they saw anything in the way. They pass through villages within a few feet of the doorsteps, and how many Belgian babies are run over per annum ought to be a question for statisticians. But at last, I suppose, the babies are born cunning and "look out for the locomotive" on their own account. Perhaps the babies, indeed, have thus absorbed all the intelligence available on the line, which might account for the abnormal stupidity of the young men in charge of the trains. I asked the "guard" when I went to Nieuport when we should get back to Ostende, and, after settling an intricate question of *centimes*, with a lady to whom he was scoring out a ticket, for the guards of the Nieuport railway are booking offices as well, besides being pointsmen and signallers all in one—he got out a well-thumbed time table from his pocket to see if it would throw light on the question. He ventured a prophesy in respect to our probable arrival, but learned from his book that it was already ten minutes past the time when we ought to have started, so he closed himself in his capacity as booking office, resolved himself into a guard again, whistled for the engine-driver, who had gone away for a glass of beer, and presently got us under weigh, though with only one carriage and a luggage truck, as we had to part with the rest of our vehicles for the sake of making up another train whose need was greater than our own. Altogether a *chemins de fer vicinaux* struck me as having so many pleasant features of resemblances to a dak gharry service that its fitness for Indian conditions was forcibly borne in on my mind.

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THE NEW LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THEN AND NOW.

(From the *Standard*, July 31, 1885.)

It is time to speak plainly. Lord Randolph Churchill has been puffed by his friends in the daily and weekly press with admirable assiduity. He has dined with them and they have dined with him, and the well-organised *claque* are ready to cry "Prodigious!" whenever he opens his mouth. But it is all in vain. We no longer live in days when the public can be gulled by such arts. . . . The truth is, that Lord Randolph Churchill is a much over-rated man. He is now verging upon middle-age, and has reached a time of life when even flighty minds ought to sober down. But this is what he cannot do. His almost incredible ignorance of affairs, his boyish delight in offering the crudest insults to men who have been fifty years in the service of the State, his pranks, his blunders, are ceasing to amuse. . . And while all this foolish admiration was turning his head, it was also investing him with a kind of deceptive popularity which, when the time came those entrusted with the formation of the Conservative Government did not see their way to disregard . . . . Instead of his being broken in by his colleagues, his colleagues have been broken in by him, and he has been able to make them adopt as the deliberate and well-digested convictions of sagacious and practical Englishmen the crude conceits of a political neophyte which his own little Senate labour hard to represent as the language of a new Tory gospel. . . . . We will follow Lord Salisbury, but we will not be governed by a sort of overgrown schoolboy, who thinks he is witty when he is only impudent, and who really does not seem to possess sufficient knowledge even to fathom the depths of his own ignorance of everything worthy of the name of statesmanship.

(From the *Standard*, July 29, 1886.)

The interest excited by the other appointments sinks into nothing compared with that which must be felt in the promotion of Lord R. Churchill to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and the leadership of the House of Commons. There is doubtless, much that may be said against the appointment to so responsible a position of one who has had so brief an experience of official life, and who has hitherto been more remarkable for brilliancy than discretion. On the other hand, Lord Randolph Churchill possesses the debating power and the dauntless spirit which are indispensable to a successful leader. There are times and seasons when self-confidence, readiness, and a command of that pungent rhetoric which often tells better in the House of Commons than the closest and most judicial argument, are of more service to a party that any other qualities which a Parliamentary statesman can possess. Parliamentary Government, says Lord Macaulay is government by speaking; and let who will object to it, the best speaker will climb into the best place. Lord Randolph Churchill, moreover, is eminently popular with "the masses," and so far has a title to confront Mr. Gladstone which no other man on the Conservative side of the House can show. In short, he is an orator and a wit; and in a popular assembly these are tides to pre-eminence which it is not very easy to dispute. No doubt, his appointment to the leadership of the House of Commons is an experiment which will provoke criticism not always perhaps, of a favourable character. It remains for Lord Randolph Churchill to demonstrate that the great confidence that has been reposed in him has not been misplaced.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD AND THE UNIONISTS.

Mr. Matthew Arnold sends from the United States a long letter to the *Times*, on the political situation at home. Mr. Arnold deals first with Mr. Gladstone's statement that "the civilized world" is in his favour. This (says Mr. Arnold,) would be important if true. I suppose in no country is the unanimity in his favour stronger than in the United States. And yet even here, if you weigh opinions instead of counting them, the balance of opinion is against Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. Whenever you meet with a man of high intelligence and wide knowledge, you will almost certainly find him a disbeliever in the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. "I admire Mr. Gladstone," he will probably say, "but I think he is making a mistake in Ireland." I have myself found but one staunch supporter here of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy whom I should call a man of high intelligence and wide knowledge—Mr. Godkin, the well-known editor of the *Evening Post* and the *Nation*. And Mr. Godkin is an Irishman.

"With the general American people the main motive is the temptation to do the Irish a pleasure safely. The weighty opinion is not that of the general public who yield to this temptation; it is that of men who resist it and, who look deeper into the matter. Of these serious people in America the opinion is, I repeat, against Mr. Gladstone, and I strongly suspect that the same thing is true of the rest of 'the civilized world' also."

"Nevertheless," continues Mr. Arnold, "the Americans do sincerely think one and all, that the Irish ought to have the control of their own local affairs. They cannot understand its being disputed. The same feeling prevails on the Continent of Europe. And, therefore, I return to the second point of my former letter—that the English nation is now minded, at the same time that it rejects Mr. Gladstone's policy, to give the Irish the due control of their own affairs. The newspapers here keep repeating Mr. Gladstone's declaration that his principle is 'to give Ireland an effective government by Irishmen.' But this is, I believe as much the principle of the English nation as of Mr. Gladstone. The question is, how can it be properly done? Mr. Gladstone says, 'By establishing a legislative body in Ireland for the management of exclusively Irish affairs.' Change one word in this—for 'body' read 'machinery'—and you pass from what is supremely dangerous to what is supremely expedient. What the Americans did was not to establish in the South a legislative body for the management of local affairs, but a legislative machinery. They let the localities manage their own affairs. In this there was great advantage and no danger. And this is what we have to do in Ireland. A legislative machinery by which the localities can manage their own affairs is as much wanting in Great Britain as in Ireland. Even that basis of all local government, a municipal machinery, is wanting. We have isolated municipalities in towns; but the country as a whole in regard to municipal government is in the condition of France before the Revolution."

"But the need to organize it in Ireland is most urgent of all. For indoubtedly the Parliament at Westminister has not been that tolerable though imperfect substitute to Ireland for local Legislatures which it has been to England and Scotland. It has not done what the majority in Ireland wanted, but what the Irish minority wanted, or the British Philistine. The allegation that Ireland is treated just like England and Scotland must to Irishmen be almost maddening. The dangers of this state of things are nearly as great as those of Mr. Gladstone's proposed plan of dealing with it. Of this the country is becoming conscious. It rejects Mr. Gladstone's plan, but it would give the Irish the control of their own local affairs."

"If the Conservatives cannot see this," proceeds Mr. Arnold, "if they think they have only to keep order in Ireland, if they let things drift, then the present great opportunity is lost, and we are given over to Cleon and his democracy. If, on the contrary, the Conservatives do as the country wishes, and produce a suitable plan of local self-government, for Ireland first, then for Great Britain also, the situation, to borrow Mr. T. P. Gill's phrase, 'looks first-rate.' To establish such a plan the Unionists can work in perfect concert with Lord Salisbury. It matters little whether their leaders enter the Government or not, though the leaders of one contingent of them should certainly not enter it without the leaders of the other. What is important is that the Unionists should not allow themselves to be divided, that they should determine resolutely to postpone all other questions to those of procedure and local government, and that on these, and till these are settled, they should act with Lord Salisbury. The future will shape itself, will take care of itself. Sufficient for the day are the needs thereof."

"Lord Salisbury," says Mr. Arnold, "may perfectly well frame a good plan of local self-government. But he must weigh his words as well as his measures. He complains of those who say that he has nothing to propose but coercion. He ought, on the contrary, to be grateful to them. When he said that what Ireland required was governing, he did not mean, he tells us, that all she required was a firm hand over her; he meant that she needed good government of all kinds. Be it so. But his mode of expressing himself was unfortunate, and he ought to thank those who, by seizing on his expression, call his attention to what is his side of weakness and danger. Perhaps all public men have such a side, and we critics, were we in public life, should show ours fast enough. Lord Hartington's is some want of flexibility and fertility, Mr. Goschen's some want of sympathy with men's instinct of expansion, Mr. Chamberlain's some want of respect for the past. Lord Salisbury's is an imperious and scornful treatment of popular wishes. *Beati mansueti.* There never was a moment which tried tempers more than the present moment, or where more was to be gained by controlling them. What is the use of being irritated by the exaggeration, violence, and hatred of the Irish members, or by the lively nonsense of Mr. Labouchere? To good temper, good sense, and honesty all things are possible—to negotiate with the Irish members without intriguing with them or surrendering to them, and to make Mr. Labouchere laugh at his own nonsense. Do not let us assume that the Liberals of the nadir must of necessity find a lower nadir still, or that Mr. Gladstone must become more and more of a Cleon."

"Of Mr. Gladstone's recent performances," says Mr. Arnold, in conclusion, "it is indeed difficult to speak without grave and stern reprobation. The desperado burning his ship, the gambler doubling and trebling his stakes and mortgaging the future as luck goes against him, are the images which come irresistibly to one's mind. This Prime Minister's passionate tirades against social fabric entrusted to his charge, and against a union which it is his duty to maintain, have centupled the difficulties of mending either the one or the other. But wisdom, we are told, is justified of her children, and I suppose unwisdom must needs be justified of hers also. Yet of one with such gifts and graces as Mr. Gladstone I, for my part, will never despair. If Lord Salisbury produces a good scheme of local government for Ireland, I should not be surprised if Mr. Gladstone supported it. The important thing is that Lord Salisbury should do as the country wishes and produce it."

CREMATING A KING.

The body of the late Second King of Siam, who died in August of last year, was cremated with all due honours on the 14th of June. The interval between death and cremation seems strangely long; but haste, which is in no case considered "good form" in Siam, is thought especially indecorous when the mortal remains of any great dignitary have to be disposed of. Accordingly, the body of the royal deceased was allowed to lie in state for more than nine months; and it was not till the spring of the present year that preparations were made for erecting the grand building in which he was to be reduced to ashes. But then, as if by magic, there arose in the wide open space to the north of the royal palace a glittering structure of vast dimensions. On the outside of the pile, a long quadrangular line of low thatched buildings forming cloisters. Inside, a number of pointed roofs rising one above the other. In the midst of these, a four-sided tower with conical roof, sloping upwards until it tapered into a pinnacle, and thence dwindling into a mast, which was held firm by long ropes stretched from the ground. The top of this—nearly 200 ft. from the ground—rose above the gabled roofs, and the whole mass glittered with bright gilding scattered lavishly over the red ground work of the walls and platforms below.

Inside the cathedral—for it resembled nothing so much—the scene was still more bright. From the tall ceilings of the naves or aisles hung draperies of rich coloured cloth and gauze, with festoons of lamps. Along the sides of the aisles were chairs for the State officials, and there was a gold throne for the King himself. In the middle of the building, beneath the great spire, was the catafalque and pyre, a light quadrangular structure pinnacled and draped and profusely decorated with wood carving and heavy gilding. On a golden altar within the sort of "four-poster" thus erected was the resting-place for the urn itself, in which the body of the defunct King was to rest while the fire was lighted beneath. A dim religious light, even at midday, pervaded the inmost sanctuary; and the gloom was suitably relieved by the yellow robes of a priest who, from time to time, glided ghostlike through the building or squatted in devotional attitude upon the floor.

Four days before the actual burning, occurred the important ceremony of transporting the body from its state resting place to the cremation building. An immense procession was formed on the far side of the edifice. A military escort came first, and then a troop of artificial beasts constructed of wood. The horse, the Assyrian eagle-headed lion, the fabulous Rachasce, dear to Siamese scholars, the tiger, and the sacred elephant all glided along, dragged upon tiny creaking wheels by men clad in consecrated jackets of Chinese workmanship. Then came a forest of flags and crimson canopies borne aloft by men wearing striped uniforms of blue, red, and white; then more soldiers and more bands; and next, amidst flourishes of trumpets and the playing of the National Anthem, the King himself, borne in a golden litter, with two of his children. His Majesty takes his post in a pavilion near the gates of this building, where the Princes and Ministers are already awaiting him; and soon is heard the discordant blast of the Brahmin sheils, blown by the Hindoo priests who officiate only on high occasions of State in Siam. A long and slow procession follows. The Dead March is well played by the royal band, in true European style; and to its solemn notes advances a strange procession, in which the Brahmin priests, with their snow-white robes and tall white pointed caps, are very conspicuous. Behind them appears the funeral carriage itself—a towering structure in which the dark brown of the wood-carving is well set off by the heavy gold of the decorations. Almost at the top of it, close to the ark which holds the royal remains, sits one of the chief priests. The others hold in their hands the sacred cord which unites them all in prayer. In litters near the hearse are carried the two sons of the late King, clad from head to foot in cloth-of-gold; and these go in first to the building to receive the corpse, which is slowly lowered on to another litter and deposited at length on the catafalque within.

On the cremation day all Bangkok turns out. The *lakons*, or threatres, beat their loudest drums and exhibit their most attractive dancing-girls. At 5 P. M. the Foreign Minister proceeds to the east entrance, followed by the Diplomatic Body, who are seated on chairs between the east transept and the cloisters. Near them are the great provincial magnates inuniform with their gold belts; and inside, within the nave itself, are the chief Ministers of State and Princes of the blood-royal, arrayed in black with blue or yellow sashes. There is a long pause, but at last a scuffling at the gates is heard. Soldiers file in, carrying the rod-bundles which remind one so much of Roman *fasces*. A double line is formed—Europeans with their uniforms and evening dress on the one-side, Siamese in brighter colours on the other. Then the National Anthem sounds. The King comes in, alone this time, in his litter of state. His bearers put down the litter; his Majesty steps out of it, salutes the functionaries, salutes the diplomats, and with a quick step mounts the steps of the nave. Another minute and he has applied the scented torch to the fagots of the pyre, and, immediately returning, ascends his litter and departs. There is a sort of rush into the building; but the hasty are imprudent. A thick dull vapour is rising heavily from the altar and rolling in sullen waves down the nave. It is supposed to come from fragrant woods deeply impregnated with sweet scents, but the effect is not agreeable. Its acrid vapour almost blinds the eyes, which can hardly distinguish the rich drapery and hangings of the canopy above. Some are inquisitive enough to push on, and actually mount the half-dozen steps leading to the altar; but they are nearly stifled by the smoke and its pine odour. Soon the building is cleared, and the work of slow destruction goes on before a mere handful of spectators, mostly priests. At midnight the ashes are sifted, and the bones collected in a sacred urn. But during the previous six hours the odours that pervade the sacred edifice are not to be described.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Regal, 1,636 tons, Captain J. A. Stewart, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Pharos, 1,448 tons, Captain J. H. Willex, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Khiva, 1,419 tons, Captain S. Bason, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Kilwa, 234 tons, Captain M. Simpson, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, with Mr. W. Joost and 30 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Purmalia, 993 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. White, Mr. McIver, Mr. C. Scales and 5 deck.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds Co's steam-ship Vorwaerts, 1,547 tons, Captain F. Radonisch, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste, with a general cargo and four first class and nine deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

25th August.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Pharos	1445	J. H. Willex	A	W. and A. Graham & Co.
„ Siam	1695	......	B	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva	1506	P. Case	C	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Maclean.	..	....	...	F. Muir & Co.
„ Malwa	1759		E	P. & O. Co.
„ Loodiana	2147	J. Turner	F	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Amana	2131	J. Thwaite	H J	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Dago	1239	W. H. Bisset	K	Finlay, Muir&Co
„ Akaba	..	......	..	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart	O	The Captain.
„ Lady Armstrong	1313	Abbott	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Celerity	..	......		......

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
25	Vorwaerts (s)	Radonisch	Trieste, Aug. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
25	Clan Mackay (s)	Lowe	Dunkirk.
	Pharos (s)	Willex	Liverpool.
	Khiva (s)	Bason	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Regal, Stewart, for Antwerp.

„ Purulia, Allen, for Coasts and Calcutta.

„ Kilwa, Simpson, for Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship County of Selkirk, for Calcutta.

Steamer Assyria, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

„ Kilwa, for Coasts and Calcutta.

„ Vorwaerts, for China, &c.

„ Inchgarvie, for Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
20	Night Hawk	Douglas	Lingah, June 30.
	Baroda	Ucaly	Liverpool, May 22.
	Romsdal	Whyte	Liverpool, May 29.
	Lucipara	Wilt	Liverpool, June 1.
21	Medina (s)	Anderson	Rangoon, Aug. 12.
	Khandala (s)	Dougherty	Singapore, Aug. 5.
	Harvard	Pray	Sourabaya, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

August 20.—Steamer Khedive and Ship Killochan.

August 21.—Steamers Coconada, Patna, Sincoco and Tai Sang.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
23	Khedive (s)	Calcutta.
	Waroonga (s)	London.
	Canning (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
23	Gulf of Mexico (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 25.

From Liverpool.

Clan Maclean s—30 barrels sal ammoniac, R Jewraj.

Merton Hall s—3 packages carriage lamps, H Lookmanjee; 20 cases color, A Sumsoodin; 15 cases wine and spirit, Ralli Brothers; 5 hogsheads stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Glasgow.

Armenia s—2 hogsheads whisky, F Woolley and Co.

From London.

Malwa s—134 boxes bar silver (Rs. 36,2150), the Agra Bank; 102 boxes bar silver (Rs. 294,900), the Chartered Bank of I L and China; 236 boxes bar silver (Rs. 659,400), the National Bank; 46 boxes silver bars (Rs. 123,200), David Sassoon and Co.

Vienna s—1 qr. cask old tom and 1 hogshead brandy, D Nusserwanjee.

Ancona s—5 cases gin, Maneckjee Jamsetjee; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 150 cases beer, Jumsetjee Nowrojee.

From Antwerp.

Merton Hall s—16 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 21 cases marble slates, Eduljee Burjarjee and Co.

From Trieste.

Lombardy s—11 cases provisions and stationery, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 25.

For Hull.

Clan Maclean s—490 cwts myrabollams, H. Goculdas.

For Havre.

Lady Armstrong s—400 cwts pepper, F. Hurst.

For Malta.

Loodiana s—75 cwts cotton seed, Tyabjee and Co.

For Trieste.

Siam s—320 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.; 330 bales botton, Glade and Co.

For Genoa.

Akaba s—31 cwts linseed, Kika Khooshal, 4,000 cwts. wheat, E. Spinner and Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.

For Antwerp.

Aspatria s—22,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Bontillier; 2,295 cwts wheat, and 1,401 cwts poppy seed, A. Blascheck and Co.; 6,000 cwts wheat, J. C. Busbhby and Co.

For Naples.

Amana s—10,000 cwts, wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Alexandria.

Siam s—18 cwts ointment, David Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Khiva s—50 bales twist, D. Foolchund; 25 bales twist, G. Shobhagmal.

For Calcutta.

Purulia s—131 bales cotton, R. Luchmandas.

For Honkong.

Khiva s—75 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 41 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, Tharia Topen; 25 bales twist, Hiralal Ramgopal; 14 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 25 bales twist, J. and S. S. Sassoon; 25 bales twist, B. Oogurchund; 40 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co; 175 bales twist, R. S. Woonwalla and Co; 139 bales twist, and 125 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 9 bales cotton, G. Shobhagmul; 84 cwts fennel seed; 20 cwts drugs, Quan Lum Eaoo; 125 cwts onion, Tang Wah and Co; 250 cwts onion, Mamshing; 142 cwts ooplate, D. Jeenabhoy; 17 cases condiments, M. M. Poonjiajee; 25 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co.

Vorwarts s—500 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, August 24.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·801
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	71·9
Relative humidity of Air	·837
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·8
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	486
Fall of Rain	0·24
Total fall during month	9·48
„ „ year	89·69
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 25th Aug.	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—August 24.

Wilson, Lt.-Col., Bo. Staff Corps, on privilege leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—August 25.

Mauder, Lt.-Col., 3rd Bo. Lt. Infy., on leave, to Poona.

Mander, Lt.-Col., Bo. R. E., on privilege leave, to Poona.

Gowan, Lt.-Col., Bl. 4th Sikhs, on duty, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 26th August 1886.

Owing to Regimental Practice, the Range at Colaba will not be available for the Corps during this week.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—August 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

(If chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p. m.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

45-85—Jefferson, B and D—Shabudin bin Hafiz, &c. vs Hassum Currim—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

171-86—Hore, C and B—Jumnabai and another vs Thakur Premjee Kara and others—Crawford and B.

178-86—Payne, G and S—Chelluram Narayen and another vs Essajee Mangaljee—Nanu and H.

189-86—Jefferson, B and D—Hirjee Hunsraj vs Nanabhoy Framjee and another—M H Khan.

190-86—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Bhundalibhoy and another vs Peerbhoy Rahim—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

91-85—Bicknell and K—Bomonjee Dossabhoy Watcha vs C A Turner and others—Bomonjee and H.—Part heard.

213-86—Tobin and R—The Bombay Electrical Co vs The Eastern Electrical Light and Power Co—Winter and B.

57-83—Chalk and W—Josey Girjashunker Vishwanath vs Josey Surayram Cameshwur and others—Payne, G and S and Chalk and W.

539-76—Little, S, F and N—Lukhmidas Khimjee and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore, C and B.

66-85—Bicknell and K—Nanabhai Wishwanath and and another vs Janardhen Atmaram.

171-85—Bomonji and H—The Narayen Cotton Mills vs Hari Hemraj—Mulji B. B.

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The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

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Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
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WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.

MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

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Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

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INVALIDS' PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

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THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

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DRAB REVERSIBLE, WATERPROOF COATS.

Length Inches	44,	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Price Rs.	8-8	8-8	10-8	10-8	12-8	12-8	13-8

BLACK REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS
BLACK VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Rs.	34-0	35-0	36-0	37-0	38-0

DOUBLE DRAB HEAVY WATERPROOF COAT
DRAB VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,
Rs.	14-8	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8

GREY CASHMERE WATERPROOF COATS
WITH VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56,	58
Rs.	23-0	24-0	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0

DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS
WITH EYELETS

Size	
60 by 50	11-8
72 by 54	14-

DOUBLE DRAB CARRIAGE APRONS WITH RING.

Size	
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72 by 54	13-8

DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA THI
60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Prices from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

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A good assortment of the above from Rs. 3-8 to 4-0 per pair.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin blear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength howing the importance of its action on the organs nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, mad up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.,**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR AUGUST, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES-
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
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CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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FOR DISORDERS OF

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesioa*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and hieghtens mental activity and muscular power.

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PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely or effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

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CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

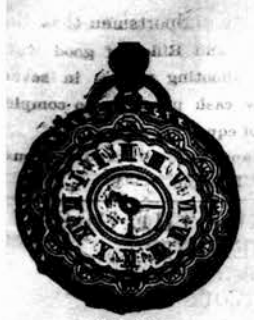
FIG. 10.

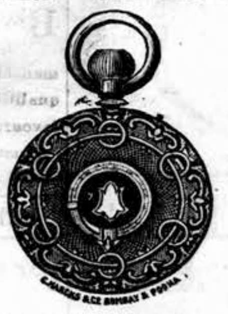
FIG. 11.

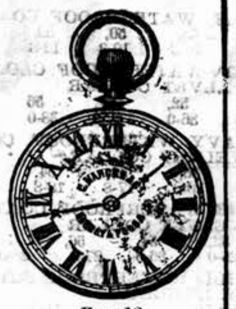
FIG. 12.

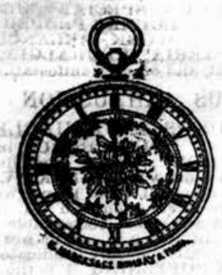
FIG. 13.

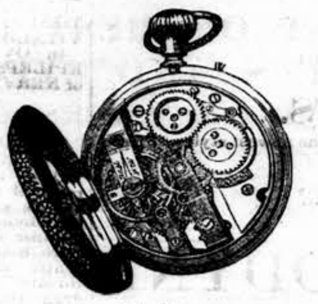
FIG. 14.

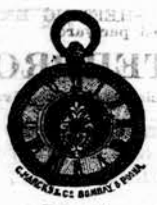
FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
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ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION,

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BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

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LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

TILES & MOSAICS
of all description for
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VERANDAHS
Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.
TRADE MARK
206, Gt. PORTLAND St. LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS
and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY
STOKE ON TRENT.
ENGLAND.

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OF THE CELEBRATED

"JOHN JAMESON WHISKEY"

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Observe that the **SPECIAL EXPORT LABEL** bears the Signature—

SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS to Messrs. John Jameson & Son, Dublin,

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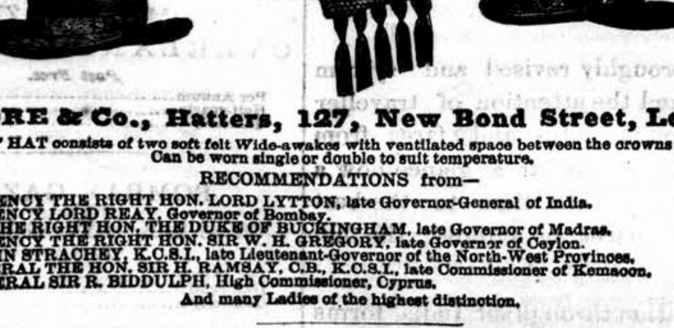
RETAILED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.



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The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

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MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, Cyprus.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

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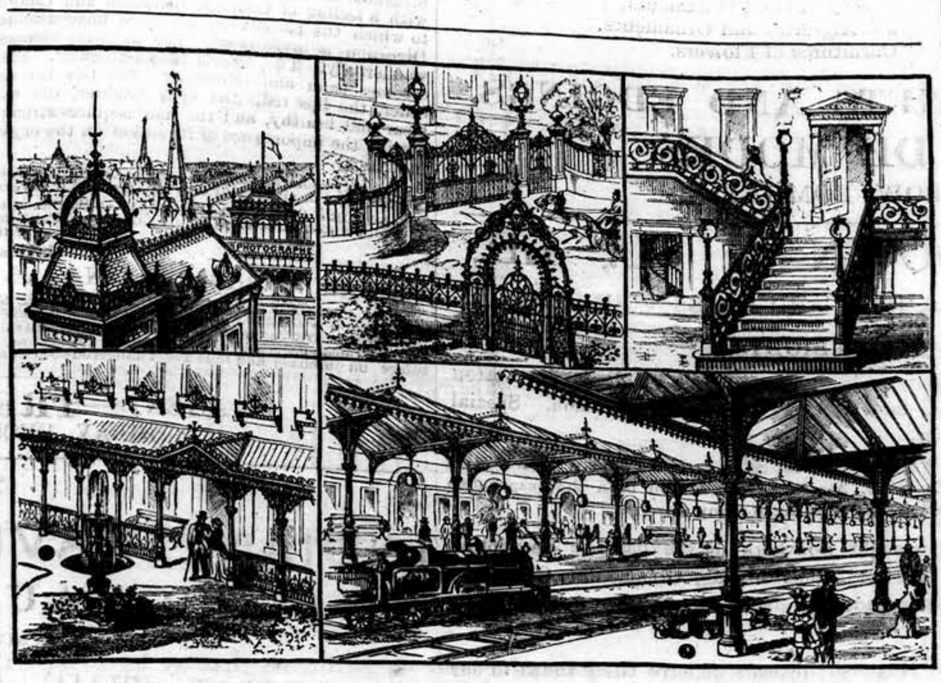

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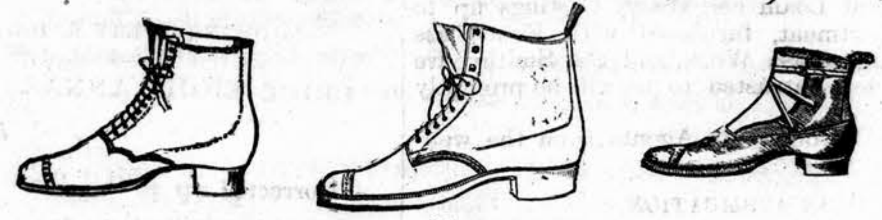

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